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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Research to Relieve Relief

South Africa Shows How

Unity Against Suggestion

¶ **Laymen Take a Hand**—Research Day meetings—sponsored by the New England Council, development organization, in co-operation with the engineering societies of New England and eight New England colleges—reveal a determination on the part of New England technical and industrial leaders to insist that more Hoyle and less "deuces wild" enter into the New Deal. Speaking to a meeting of industrialists in Boston radiocast to seven similar meetings in other New England cities, Karl T. Compton, President of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, points out that research, rather than relief, should be encouraged as a means of restoring the economic balance. "One-fourth of all the employees in American industry," he declares, "owe their jobs to 18 new industries which have developed as the result of scientific research since 1880." • Prime the pump when you need water in a hurry. But fix the pump, or deepen the well, or there'll soon be no water to prime with or for.

¶ **Signs on the Gate**—Another proposal for business betterment comes from Charleston, W. Va., where Steelmaster Ernest T. Weir, Chairman of the National Steel Corporation, presents to the West Virginia Chamber of Commerce seven points which would hang "Men Wanted" signs on factory gates. Briefly, he recommends: Restore confidence by retaining the American system in business and government; declare a permanent policy regarding economic control; eliminate crippling provisions from tax laws; provide fair and equitable labor laws; remove threats of Government competition; discharge "brain trusters"; make the program clear and then stick to it. • We suspect the proposer of the plan has little expectation that the present Administration might be interested—but has he thought of offering it to the Republicans?

¶ **London Waves a Palm**—Gratified that the inroads of Labor into the House of Commons [it won three successive seats from the Government] had been checked by results of a by-election in the Aylesbury section which gave the Conservative candidate a large majority, Britain's Government turns to an effort to patch up the Italian-French disagreement over foreign participation in the Spanish war. It calls a meeting of the Non-Intervention Committee, hoping to expedite the closing of the Pyrenees frontier temporarily while foreign "volunteers" are being withdrawn from Spain. At the same time British diplomats are using their good offices to attract Italian statesmen to the shadow of the palm. • Whatever may be said about Prime Minister Chamberlain's realistic foreign policy, it appears obvious that its search for peace is very real indeed.

¶ **South African Co-operation**—The Smuts-Hertzog alliance in South Africa, which has seen a transition from depression to prosperity, is vindicated by an election which gives to the United Party a continuing majority. The polls return to office all Cabinet members except Minister of Commerce Fourie, crushes the hopes of the Nationalists (Republicans), and gives Labor a setback. The watchword, "National Unity and Progress," expresses the clasped hands of the two white races on grounds of patriotism and material interests and exemplifies the abandonment of the destructive effects of many antagonistic interests. • South Africa has demonstrated a lesson the rest of the world needs to learn—namely, that more can be achieved by working for mutual interests than by fighting for divergent aims.

¶ **Propaganda Insulation**—The National Congress of Parents and Teachers at its closing session in Salt Lake City, Utah, applaud when told by Rabbi Edward F. Magnin of Los Angeles that boys and girls should be taught how to think things out from a basis of right concepts. Children, he declared, "must be made propaganda-proof, and be taught how to avoid demagogues and how to evaluate them properly." • Better not confine it to children.

¶ **Mexican Pepper Pot**—Into the hills of San Luis Potosi State straggle sombreroed columns, leather creaking, artillery bumping. Led by phlegmatic Gen. Saturnino Cedillo the peasant army stands ready for guerrilla warfare with Federal troops which, "trustworthy" information says, may be intending to crush Cedillo by main force. The incident follows a parallel with Mother Spain—General Cedillo standing for the political Right; President Cardenas' Socialistic program for the Left.

• With the world at large offering so many parallels of clashing ideologies, there remains no lack of evidence that a general belief in the necessity for combat is being suggested to the thoughts of men. How can this be met and mastered except on a basis of unified devotion to divine precepts?

Chinese Fliers Bomb Japan But Only With Leaflets

Crews of Two American-Made Planes Greeted on Return to Hankow as Humanitarian Heroes—Japanese Sources Claim Report of Exploit Is False

HANKOW, China, May 20 (AP)—The Chinese crews of two big American-made bombing planes were given a triumphal welcome today when they returned from what Chinese Army Aviation Headquarters described as a flight over Western Japan in which leaflets were dropped instead of bombs.

The airmen were said to have covered 2,500 miles, the longest nonstop flight ever made by Chinese fliers. Their enthusiastic homecoming occurred at Hankow Airdrome, which presumably was their point of departure. The leaflets urged the Japanese people to oppose the invasion of China.

Premier H. H. Kung and the War Minister, Gen. Ho Ying-chin, headed the delegation of Chinese leaders that greeted them on the return.

It was understood they visited principally the district containing Nagasaki, 470 miles from Shanghai, and Sasebo, the great naval base 40 miles to the north, from which many of Japan's transports and warships put out for the China coast. Earlier reports that the planes had flown over Tokyo and Osaka, respectively Japan's capital and industrial metropolis, were denied by Chinese officials.

Crossed the China Sea

The planes took off about midnight and returned to Hankow late in the morning. They crossed the China Sea to Kyushu, and according to some Chinese sources also flew over Japan's Inland Sea.

Premier Kung declared the flight "made Japan realize that it is possible for Chinese aircraft to reach her islands."

He continued, addressing the fliers:

Friendliness to People Expressed

"You did not drop bombs, as the Japanese air force is doing in China, but dropped leaflets because China champions humanitarianism."

[In Tokyo, the War and Navy Ministries ridiculed the Chinese announcement of the flight. "If Chinese planes could reach Japan they would drop bombs, but not leaflets," said a spokesman.

In Shanghai, Japanese Army and Navy spokesmen said the announcement of the flight was "a dream of Madame Chiang Kai-shek"—wife of China's Generalissimo and herself former chief of the Chinese Air Force—and a "childish story intended to divert attention from the fall of Suchow."]

Chinese planes on Feb. 23 bombed Taihoku, capital, and other cities on Formosa, Japanese island colony only 160 miles off the China coast, killing eight and wounding 29. It was the first air attack on Japanese territory in history. Until today Chinese planes had not reached Japan proper, so far as is known.

The Fall of Suchow, key to Chinese rail communications in the North and West, is detailed on Page 3.

Joint Rule for Pacific Isles? Rival Colonists Link Efforts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Establishment of a condominium, providing for joint sovereignty over the disputed Pacific Islands is being suggested in influential circles here as the way out of the Anglo-American island sovereignty tangle.

If this step were taken, Britain and America would jointly hold and administer the coral atolls in question, in much the same way that Britain and France jointly administer the New Hebrides, or, to take a more important example of a Condominium, that Britain and Egypt hold the Sudan.

Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes' action in issuing air rights over Canton to Pan American Airways is not considered here to interfere in any way with possible negotiations. The license to Pan American is not held to be exclusive.

The license, it will be remembered, rules that all Pan American personnel operating on, over, or in the vicinity of Canton Island must be United States citizens. The view here is that this does not preclude the issue of a similar license to Imperial Airways. This might indeed be done if a Condominium were going to be established.

The Foreign Office here reports that negotiations continue on a friendly basis. No official statement is yet being made, as the whole question is still sub judice.

It is pointed out that the British and Egyptian flags are used together throughout the Sudan. In Canton, therefore, it is said, conditions for a Condominium are ideal, since both landing parties have already marked out their national flags in stainless steel set in concrete outside their respective huts.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—While British and American diplomats struggle with the problem of which nation should have jurisdiction over Canton Island, "rival" colonists on the island apparently have established a co-operative arrangement for fun, food, and fellowship.

How this arrangement works so that colonists may accept contributions of fresh food from passing ships without the formality of State Department sanction was described when the liner Niagara arrived in Honolulu on its last north-bound voyage from Australia.

Since occupation of the island by British and American colonists the liners have several times paused to land supplies or at least to ask by radio if the islanders need help.

As the Niagara approached Canton Sunday, April 24, Capt. Bill Martin, master of the liner, communicated via radio with the British station on the island. He asked if the colonists were in need of supplies.

Reply was: "We're okay, but, just a minute, we'll ask the Americans."

Consultation between the British and Americans apparently resulted in the decision that both could use a few potatoes.

So Captain Martin ordered preparations for landing the potatoes. A ship's carpenter was put to work building a raft. Passengers were notified Sunday evening that Canton would be sighted the following morning.

Next morning pajamaed passengers popped on deck bright and early with cameras loaded. They were not disappointed.

A small boat was put out from the Canton lagoon with the British colony's Gilbertese handyman at the helm, with one American and one British colonist as crew, and with Blotto, Canton's only dog perched alertly on the bow.

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

Research Urged As Golden Key To Prosperity

M.I.T. Head Advises Use of 'Lab' Methods to Aid Industry

Results 'Endure'

Research was held out today as the golden key to an enduring prosperity—by Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and by technical and industrial leaders of New England.

Research creates new values, new employment, new comforts, new profits, and its results are permanent, Dr. Compton declared in an address delivered at the University Club, Boston, and radiocast throughout New England.

In these respects, it is the opposite of New Deal methods, such as emergency pump priming, reshuffling of wealth and restricting of enterprise, which are but temporary or illusory in character, Dr. Compton told his audience.

His address was the highlight of "New England Research Day" in which business leaders, engineering societies and colleges joined to recommend the application of laboratory methods to the development of new materials, new processes, new machinery, new products, and new markets.

'Open House' Held

Under the auspices of the New England Council and the Engineering Societies of New England, university and industrial laboratories held open house and special luncheons and dinners were planned in Boston and Worcester, Mass.; Hartford, Conn.; Providence, R. I.; Durham, N. H., and Augusta, Maine.

The address of Dr. Compton was an exhortation to businessmen to set up or enlarge their own research organizations, or at least, if the firm is small, to employ a good research man or engineer to keep in touch with the latest developments made by others.

He also recommended co-operative research through trade or manufacturing associations.

Give Jobs to Research

One-fourth of all the employees in American industry owe their jobs to 18 new industries which have developed as the result of research since 1880, Dr. Compton declared.

"A few years ago," he added, "the President of our largest electrical manufacturing company, Mr. Gerard Swope, reported that 60 per cent of the business of his company was in products which had been unknown 10 years earlier. About three years ago Dr. Roger Adams, in his Presidential address before the American Chemical Society, stated that 95 per cent of modern chemical industry is fundamentally based on discoveries made in university laboratories.

"That apostle and exponent of technological progress, Dr. Charles F. Kettering of the General Motors Company, says that 'the trouble with America is not overproduction of goods but underproduction of new ideas.'

Build "Better Pump"

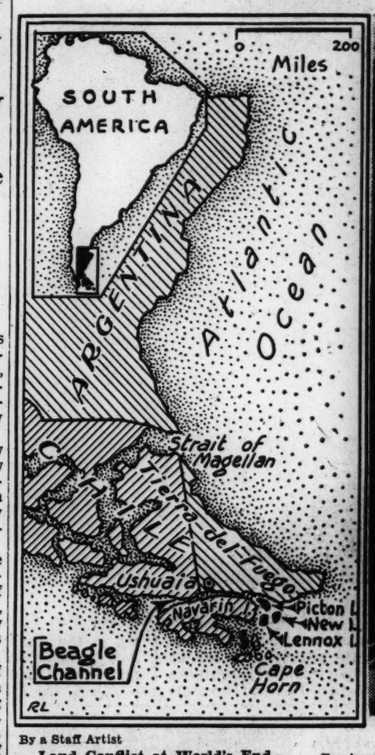
"We may accept the fact that research has created enormous employment and wealth in the past, and can do so in the future, if the potential research facilities of the country are really developed and put to work to do the job. Only the surface has been scratched thus far.

"As over against this provenly successful method of achieving our desires, what have we been doing? Primarily three things: priming the pump, reshuffling the cards, and multiplying restrictive regulations!

"If a pump doesn't draw water, it may be because the pump is faulty or because it doesn't reach

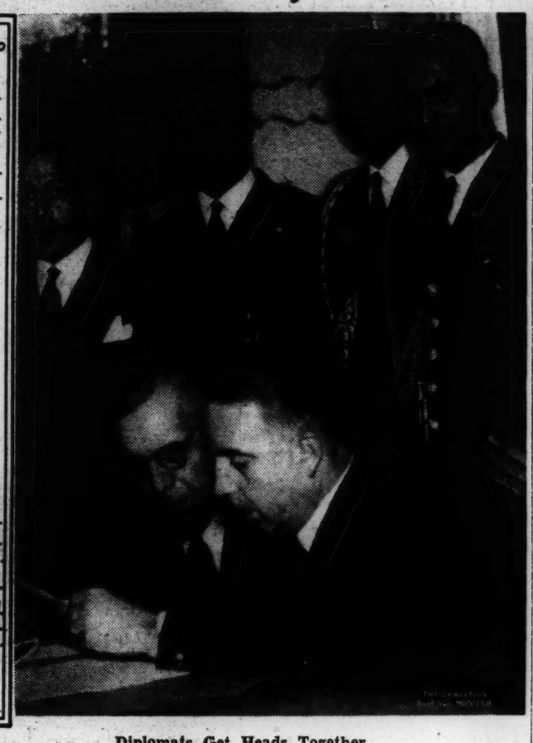
(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

Resolved on Harmony



By a Staff Artist

Land Conflict at World's End
Showing Islands Claimed by Both Argentina and Chile



Diplomats Get Heads Together
Foreign Minister José Mario Cantilo of Argentina (Left) Signs Pact With Foreign Minister José Ramon Gutierrez Alliende of Chile (Right) Submitting Territorial Controversy to Arbitration of United States

Senate Furthers Inquiry Of Industrial Espionage

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 20—The La Follette Civil Liberties Committee is drawing a new and realistic picture of American industrial labor relations. The Senate has just voted it $60,000 to continue its work. The La Follette Committee exposed the fact that millions of dollars were being spent for industrial espionage and spying on workers, as the result of which many detective agencies went out of business. It investigated the conditions of coal feudalism in Harlan County, which is being followed up by a Federal criminal prosecution in Kentucky today. It heard testimony on the South Chicago steel riots. And at the present time it is completing the work of investigation into vigilantism, in connection with which it has heard testimony from leaders of National Association of Manufacturers, the Johnstown (Pa.) Citizens' Committee, the Associated Industries of Cleveland, and other groups.

According to the evidence of officials, the manufacturers' organization has about 3,000 members. It serves as a central clearing house and general headquarters for scores of local affiliates, composed on geographical or industrial lines over the Nation. The relationship was explained by William F. Long, General Manager of the Associated Industries of Cleveland, as being one of leadership and guidance, while the local association—as regards labor relations—is in "the front line trenches."

Evidence shows that one-half of the total contributions of N. A. M. in 1936 came from 207 companies. With this centralization of financial interest, it is argued that the Association is in a key position to influence industrial thought, and has been and is now doing it. How it operates will be one of the principal matters of continued investigation made possible by the additional $60,000 voted yesterday.

In its interim report, the La Follette Committee declared that the conditions disclosed in this field constitute a "serious threat to the practices and forms of Democracy itself." Outstanding at the start were "the obstructions designed to thwart the Committee's efforts to get all the facts. Stripped files, doctored books, piecemeal responses to requests for information and witnesses schooled in forgetting on the witness stand are encountered at every turn."

It is the Committee's thesis, in brief, that certain powerful factions of industry have been casting about for an intermediary, or third party, to intervene in the tug-of-war between capital and labor, and that

(Continued on Page 18, Column 2)

Hopkins Calls on States To Shoulder Relief Burdens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 20—Harry L. Hopkins, WPA Administrator, looks for serious relief problems in most industrial centers in the near future.

Crises, similar to those in Chicago and Cleveland, Ohio, are likely to be repeated in other places when resources of families, hard-hit by last fall's sudden employment slump, become exhausted, Mr. Hopkins believes.

Twenty-five states are paying unemployment benefits to approximately 800,000 insured jobless, but after the paying period ends most of these people will have to fall back on relief.

WPA rolls now carrying 2,600,000 families, are increasing every week. Mr. Hopkins told a congressional committee the other day that he will be able to take care of a peak load of 3,100,000 with the money carried in President Roosevelt's spending bill.

State Funds Sought

In most places, as in Chicago and Cleveland, solution of relief problems will depend on the success local authorities have in prying funds loose from state legislatures.

Mr. Hopkins refuses to take any blame for the Chicago and Cleveland situations. In both places, he points out, WPA quotas have been more than doubled in recent weeks. In Cleveland, the quota has been increased from 20,000 to 70,000 persons; in Chicago from 50,000 to 120,000.

"I think the responsibility for this situation ought to be put squarely where it belongs," Mr. Hopkins declared. "All the responsible citizens in both places are agreed that this responsibility is the State's.

"The State of Ohio has ample funds to meet the direct relief problem and it seems to me they should do it.

"In Illinois, the State Legislature has failed to appropriate $9,000,000 that is in the State Treasury for relief purposes."

Direct relief appropriations for the country as a whole have been flattening out as the Federal Government, enlarged the WPA, Mr. Hopkins said.

A report from the Social Security Board showed it has sent out more

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Chileans Hail U.S. as Judge In Islands Dispute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Decision to commit the disputed sovereignty of the Beagle Channel Islands to the arbitration of the United States was taken by Chile and Argentina at a visit of the Argentine Foreign Minister, José Mario Cantilo, here. It was a surprise for Chileans who, probably more than their transandean neighbors realize how their problem has marred the friendship between the two countries.

The agreement, signed by Señor Cantilo and his Chilean colleague, Foreign Minister José Ramon Gutierrez Alliende, designated U. S. Attorney General Homer Cummings to arbitrate the sovereignty of Picton, New Lennox, and adjacent islands in the Beagle Channel, between Tierra del Fuego to the north and the Dumas peninsular and Navarin Island to the south. The request will be conveyed by a joint note from the two countries' Ambassadors to the Washington Government, and the arbitrator will deliver his judgment after receiving each side's case in writing, though he is also authorized to request further details from both parties.

Acts of Possession

In South America, as well as in other parts of the world, there has been frequent examination of maps to locate the islands. There has also been, probably, some speculation as to the history of this dispute; for little information can be found in encyclopedeas or gazetteers. To appreciate the position, one must go back to the frontier limitation treaty of 1881, which established that the islands to the south of the Beagle Channel and extending to Cape Horn, as well as those to the west of Tierra del Fuego, should correspond to Chile. Argentina, on the other hand, was considered the owner of Staten and other islands in the Atlantic, to the east of Tierra del Fuego, as well as all those in the eastern coast of Patagonia

The treaty stipulations were clarified in an 1893 protocol, which recognized the absolute sovereignty of each State over its respective littoral, so that "Chile cannot claim any

(Continued on Page 18, Column 2)

World Labor Group Bars Soviet

OSLO, Norway, May 20 (AP)—The International Federation of Trade Unions yesterday voted against accepting affiliation of Soviet Russia's 22,000,000 trade union members after opponents of Russian affiliation charged that the Soviet's entry into the Federation would be "inconsistent with democracy."

Negotiations with the Soviet unions were terminated on a motion sponsored by the United States, Netherlands, Swiss, Belgian, and Polish delegations. Four delegations, those of Mexico, Spain, and two from France, voted for admission of Russia while a total of 14 votes were cast against the proposal.

The United States delegate, Mathew Woll, Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, indicated that conditions under which the United States was affiliated to the International Federation would have been violated by the admission of Russia.

"We will not co-operate either directly or indirectly with Russian trade unions," Mr. Woll said.

The action of the International Federation of Trade Unions—the so-called "second International"—halts the second attempt to incorporate the Russian unions within its ranks. Negotiations were undertaken in 1925 but were broken off following unexpected publication of the purported agreement.

In November, 1937, arrangements for the Russian affiliation again were negotiated. In January, however, when the terms were made public, the governing body of the I. F. T. U. refused to accept the Soviet condition for "proletarian sanctions" against the aggressor states, naming Germany, Japan and Italy.

President Asks Phosphate Plan From Congress

Challenge to Fertilizer Industry Seen Behind Message

Control of Export

Possibility of Weapon for Economic Sanctions Is Held Implied

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 20—President Roosevelt plunged today into the disarmingly innocuous question of phosphates with a message urging a joint Congressional committee to evolve, by the next session of Congress, a national policy for handling this essential mineral.

Actually, behind the message lay another major challenge of the Administration to a big private industry—the fertilizer industry. There lay, too, the possibility of the American Government making cheap fertilizer, and either distributing it to farmers in lieu of crop payments or selling it at cut rates—this creating another immensely powerful tie between the Government and a big segment of the population.

And there lay behind the message the possibility of the United States controlling exports of phosphates in the manner of economic sanctions—phosphates, for which the best American customer is Japan and the second is Germany. Between them, these two countries take as much American phosphate as the rest of the world put together.

But of all this there was little hint in the President's message.

Held Essential Element

The Chief Executive pointed out that phosphorus is deemed essential to human, animal, and plant life. It is being taken from the land in the form of crops, grazing, erosion, and leaching far faster than it is returning, hence he advocates a much larger use of phosphates to restore and conserve soil fertility.

At present 97 per cent of all American phosphate comes from privately mined deposits in Florida and Tennessee. There are in Idaho, Montana, Utah, and Wyoming deposits 10 or 11 times as great as those in the East. It is at present uneconomic to mine the Western phosphates.

But Western Senators—principally Senator James P. Pope (D) of Idaho, who is up for re-election this year—have been urging that the Government take an active hand in extracting the Western phosphates, which are on public lands, through the use of new cheap power, mainly from Bonneville Dam.

Alluring to Administration

The prospect is very alluring to the Administration. It offers many attractions: a use for the hydro-electric power which is being produced in immense quantities in the Northwest; a large supply of fertilizers for farmers, contributing not only to the very real need for soil conservation but to a still closer link between farmers and government; it affords a "yardstick" to control by competition the price of privately produced fertilizers; and there are old-fashioned political advantages like those enjoyed by the "silver Senators" from roughly the same States.

The Government's case is summarized in President Roosevelt's message, extracts from which are printed in today's Monitor. The private industry's case, expounded by the National Fertilizer Association, is as follows:

Industry's Platform

1. That the United States, with 15 per cent of the productive agricultural land of the world, has 40 per cent of the known high-grade deposits of phosphate rock.
2. That mining of rock in the

(Continued on Page 18, Column 1)

Economics in the News

Consumers' Co-operatives—Question Raised in Connecticut as to Unfair Competition With Independents—British Experience

By H. B. E.

The consumers' co-operative movement is an infant in America, though a lusty one; but it is already throwing up problems of its own, both for Government authorities and for private business. One is: Does the rebate that the member or customer gets on his purchase constitute a lower price? The problem arises in connection with goods for which prices are fixed either by law or by the manufacturer.

Suppose a branded article can be sold retail for not less than a dollar. If a co-operative pays back to the consumer 10 cents by way of a "dividend," then the selling price of the article really becomes 90 cents. With such an aid the co-operative is given a competitive advantage over the private retailer who is compelled to keep the article priced at a dollar.

The problem is reported from Connecticut. In that State the price of milk is fixed, and the members of a co-operative society pay this price along with other consumers. But those member-customers get a rebate on their purchases in the form of a dividend. Indirectly, therefore, the rebate defeats the intent of the State regulation; at least, it is regarded by other distributors as unfair competition.

The news item that I read reporting the problem spoke of the big issue which it might pose for private business as the co-operative movement expands. I can testify to the importance of the issue. For it is one that has rocked retail business in England for many years past. In many lines retailers are bound there as here to sell branded products at stipulated prices. In time of slow business or recession, many of them would like to reduce these prices, in order either to move goods or meet competition. But the law stands in the way. Imagine their complaints, therefore, when they see a co-operative store, probably across the street, doing indirectly the same thing through the dividend device, and taking away customers with such a bait.

The problem came into my ken during my visit to England last year. After a 10-year absence one of the changes I noticed was the altered character of the grocery stores in the provincial towns. Co-operatives there have been for nearly a century past; also the chain has taken root. But one now saw a new kind of store spreading over the country. It bore such signs as "Jones' Cut Price Store; Jones' Dividend Store," and so on.

One of these signs appeared over a store that, in my recollection, used proudly to carry the legend: "John Jones: Provision Merchant and Tea Blender." Then I realized that something had changed, and I was moved to inquire the reason.

It seems that many independents had decided to meet "unfair competition" from the co-operatives in their own way. First they tried to persuade the manufacturers of the branded articles in question to allow retailing at prices far enough below the list price to offset the "dividend." They were not successful. Then they turned their stores into rival dividend-paying establishments. More often than not, newcomers did this; for the old-fashioned independent was too set in his ways to change, and often went out of business through the bankruptcy court. Since the dividend is the great drawing card of the consumers' co-operative movement in England, the effect, I understand, was almost magical. I was told that this type of independent is nowadays making more progress than either the co-operative or the chain store.

The movement in America, doubtless, has an increasingly important future. But its success will not depend upon its ability to obtain either direct or indirect support from such circumstances as have arisen in Connecticut, but upon its ability to meet real competition.

'Is a Cowbird Fast? Oh, Pshaw!'

WAUKEGAN, Ill., May 20 (AP)—A humble cowbird beat three homing pigeons at their own game today.

The unsung speedster flew to the finish line in a 55-mile match race from Chicago's municipal airport a half hour ahead of his vaunted rivals. The winner's time was 45 minutes.

The test stemmed from a good-natured argument between William R. Lyon, owner of a flock of cowbirds and President of the Inland Bird Banding Association, and George Morris, who takes great pride in his stable of pigeons.

Three cowbirds from the Lyon stock and three pigeons from the Morris loft were shooed out of their crates at the airport at 3:05 o'clock. The pigeons headed straight for home. The cowbirds, a bit bewildered, took up the pursuit. At 3:50 one of the cowbirds put down in the Lyon yard. At 4:20 the pigeons reached their nests.

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Filipino Freedom Report Is Signed

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP)—Members of the Joint Preparatory Committee on Philippine Affairs signed today their report, said by informed persons to contain recommendations for political independence for the Islands in 1946 and their economic independence in 1961.

In the Boston Section:

District Attorney's Investigator tells of jury-fixing conversations in hotel.

Convention delegates (D-Mass) questioned in Unemployment Job Probe.

Connecticut Lieutenant Governor and others charged by grand jury with fraud in Waterbury Investigation.

Budget now up to Governor Hurley.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 11

Farley Lauds Lehman's Rule In Talk to Young Democrats

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 20—Postmaster General James A. Farley has turned to the forthcoming New York State gubernatorial election today, conferring his accolade on three-term Gov. Herbert H. Lehman. Addressing the Affiliated Young Democrats at the Park Central Hotel here last night, Mr. Farley, speaking as both National and State Chairman of the Democratic Party, laid a glowing stress upon the Lehman record that lacked only open advocacy of his renomination this fall for the four-year tenure to which the Governorship now has been extended by popular referendum.

The presence of at least two other potential candidates for Governor lent further emphasis to the Farley tribute, Attorney General John J. Bennett, Jr., and Supreme Court Justice Charles Poletti also figuring on the list of speakers.

The Postmaster General based his endorsement of the ability and efficiency of the Lehman Administration of State affairs on the necessity for harmony and hard work if the party were to continue the Democratic succession at Albany which has been unbroken since 1922. Nevertheless, his words carried unmistakable portent for his 1500 hearers, most of them school and college students, among whom there is a keen interest in the drive to persuade Governor Lehman to seek a fourth term.

The Governor, according to persons close to him, will not run again unless he feels that public sentiment strong enough to amount to a "draft Lehman" movement makes such a decision incumbent upon him. That the Democratic State Chairman has made the first step to generate such a sentiment was the impression from his remarks to the state-wide younger party group last night.

The Governor's entry for re-election would simplify the 1938 state ticket-making immeasurably. Otherwise, these many weeks in advance of nominations, United States Senator Robert F. Wagner is scheduled to take up the standard. In this connection a considerable segment of the young Democrats are joined in a petition to urge the Senator to become a candidate for renomination and re-election underwritten by 27 of his Senate colleagues.

New Political Test for C. I. O.: Oregon Primary in Spotlight

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP)—Political attention has shifted from the Atlantic to the Pacific seaboard, where Oregon's Democrats will decide today a party contest that has many of the characteristics, if not the 1940 importance, that attached to Pennsylvania's free-for-all last Tuesday.

The A. F. of L.-C. I. O. battle has been waged more hotly on the Pacific Coast than elsewhere in the nation since the John L. Lewis drive to organize "Little Steel." It is reflected in the fight of Oregon's Democratic Governor, Charles H. Martin, for renomination, against Henry L. Hess. The latter is supported by Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, thus giving the Oregon fight little less of an Administration intervention flavor than was evident in Pennsylvania.

Governor Martin has been critical of many New Deal policies, snapped at the President's Labor Secretary, Miss Frances Perkins, and made his campaign against "labor racketeers," but proclaimed, as did all Democratic factions in Pennsylvania, his loyalty to the President. His attack on Mr. Hess has been that his opponent was backed by John L. Lewis and the C. I. O

Secretary Ickes countered with a charge that Governor Martin was no real New Dealer "at heart." The interchange, including Mr. Martin's reply that his support of the President is not of the "rubber stamp" sort, tends to make the New Deal generally a sharper Party issue in Oregon than it was in Pennsylvania. Yet at this distance, the fight between C. I. O. and A. F. of L. that has flamed along Pacific Coast waterfronts, in the lumber industry, airplane factories, even in Hollywood movieland, is the important background of the Oregon political scene. There, no less than in Pennsylvania, the New Deal-C. I. O. political alliance is under Party fire.

What political observers will watch for in the Oregon returns particularly is any sign of the anti-C. I. O. wave that, with other factors, served to defeat in Pennsylvania the boldest bid the Lewis camp has made for direct political power.

'Undivided Loyalty' Of U.A.W.A. to C.I.O. Revealed by Martin

DETROIT, May 20 (AP)—Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers of America, revealed yesterday that the union's International Executive Board in session here, has reaffirmed "its undivided loyalty" to the Committee for Industrial Organization.

The disclosure was made in a letter replying to one from William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, which formally notified Mr. Martin that the A. F of L. on May 2 revoked the U. A. W. A.'s Federation charter for its affiliation with John L. Lewis' C. I. O.

"It seems quite clear to us," Mr. Martin wrote Mr. Green, "that had you been as zealous in organizing the unorganized workers in the mass production industries as you have been in maintaining the stranglehold of your blind and autocratic bureaucracy upon the labor movement, there would have been no rift in the ranks of labor. . . .

"A united labor movement can only be achieved through the recognition of organizational methods and structure which comprehend and serve the needs of the men and women who toil. The record of the C. I. O. proves beyond a possible shadow of doubt that it has met and will continue to solve the problems of the mass production workers of the country

"The responsibility for any injury to the cause of the workers of the nation, through a continued division of the labor movement, rests squarely with you."

Nation's Gold Vault Defended From 'Foe'

FORT KNOX, Ky., May 20 (AP)—In an atmosphere of realistic tenseness the Seventh Cavalry Brigade roared away today in two motorized columns, bound for the Smoky Mountain region of southeastern Tennessee to meet a make-believe enemy intent upon raiding the nation's gold vault here.

To add a touch of hardship to the picture, rain began falling before all of the 3,000 officers and men and their 400 vehicles began their 700-mile march to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and return.

The maneuver was described by officers as the most ambitious for the Brigade, the Army's only completely mechanized organization, since its establishment in 1931.

Brig. Gen. Daniel Van Voorhis, Brigade Commander, will direct the two columns from an airplane, and officers said it would be the first time such a large United States force had been commanded from the air.

31 Representatives For Townsend Plan

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP)—Thirty-one Republican Representatives have signed a resolution endorsing the Townsend old-age pension plan, Representative Smith (R-Maine) said.

Representative Smith predicted a majority of House Republicans would sign the resolution, endorsing the "general welfare" bill and asking its consideration by the House Ways and Means Committee.

Some Republicans privately interpreted the move as an effort on the part of some members to obtain the support of Dr. Francis E. Townsend in the fall elections.

Representative Smith, one of those circulating the resolution, said the drive for signatures was conducted principally at present among California and New England Republicans.

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The Camera Views the News

Wide World

A Premier Tries Out for the Movies

The British National Government intends to put out a publicity film in which the principal role will be played by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain. In the photograph the Premier is shown as he faced the camera at the Ace Studios on Albany Street, Regent's Park, London, and he is evidently pondering a diplomatic decision. The film is being directed by Victor Saville of the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer organization.

Matter Knowledge Still Inadequate —Harvard Solon

PHILADELPHIA, May 20 (AP)—A new effort to determine the nature of electricity, the composition of the atom and the structure of the furthest galaxies of the universe, was urged upon scientists today by Dr. George D. Birkhoff, Harvard University mathematician.

Speaking before the first scientific session of a symposium held in connection with the dedication of the Benjamin Franklin Memorial at the Franklin Institute here, Dr. Birkhoff declared that physical scientists should adopt the simple perspectives of Franklin in approaching the still unsolved problems facing them.

Present knowledge is still insufficient to explain the behavior of matter, either in the movements of the tiniest particles inside the atom, or the sudden explosion of a giant star, he said.

As a step in the new direction the Harvard scientist proposed a theory that electricity and the forces inside the atom which hold all things together, are essentially "fluids" which constantly intermingle. These atomic forces thus keep a constant balance necessary for all things to hang together, he explained.

In presenting his theory Dr. Birkhoff gave credit to Benjamin Franklin for the "fluid" theory, which he proposed in an effort to explain his first experiments with his famous kites and batteries.

At the present time the theory of physical scientists is that the atom of hydrogen, simplest and lightest of all the elements, has a proton as a core or nucleus, with an electron whirling around it. Other elements are assumed to be merely further complicated arrangements of these and other fundamental particles of matter, all of which behave in much the same way as the earth and other planets revolve around the sun because of attractional forces.

Instead, Dr. Birkhoff declared, it is more probable that the proton, electron and other particles behave as "fluids" or gases, being capable of combining with each other and separating readily—millions of times a second if necessary, to maintain a balanced state of matter.

Approximately 300 scientists attended the science symposium in which Sir James C. Irvine, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Saint Andrews, Scotland, and Dr. Louis Martin, Director of the Pasteur Institute, Paris, France, also read scientific reports.

Secretary of Commerce Daniel Roper said last night the nation must seek recovery through the simple principles of justice advocated by Benjamin Franklin.

Dedicating the Franklin Memorial Secretary Roper said, "If our capitalistic system and the profit motive, supported by individual initiative and group co-operation, is to continue as the instrument of American progress, the public must have a constant awareness of the justice and moral responsibility of all who compose the business and industrial community.

"This obligation to the public must not only be reflected in the ethical practices as between competitors and between business and the consumer, but in the social attitude of those who employ human beings and in the co-operative spirit of those who work."

Vargas Determined To Hold to Course

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, May 20 (AP)—President Vargas declared yesterday he preferred to be "eliminated or smashed by inhuman ferocity" than swerve from his program of reconstruction for Brazil.

Addressing Army leaders and military aviation students yesterday, President Vargas described the frustrated Integralist (Fascist) revolt of May 11 as one of "criminal violence, murder, and massacre."

He exhorted the armed forces to march with him "without fear and with the certainty our force and our courage will dominate all enemies."

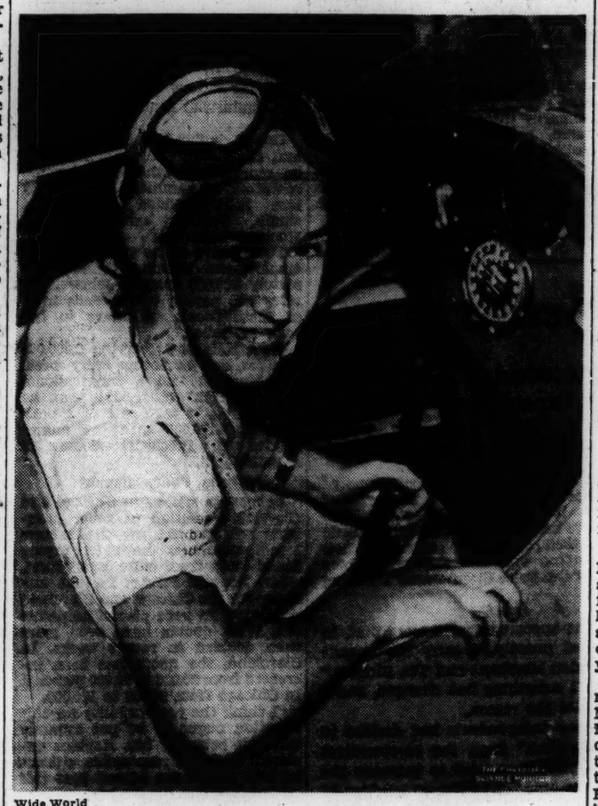
The Chief Executive pledged himself to make Brazil economically independent.

The Presidential address was made while police continued their roundup of suspects in the May 11 uprising.

Wide World

In Port After Long Cruise

This Princeton, N. J., businessman, A. Thornton Baker, docked his 72-foot schooner, So Fong, at New York recently after a 13-month voyage, starting from Hong Kong, where the vessel was built. Mr. Baker's sons, Hobart and A. T., Jr., accompanied him on the trip.



Wide World

Flies for U. S. and Bryn Mawr

Miss Joan King, alumna of Bryn Mawr, is the only woman commissioned in Pennsylvania to carry United States mail during National Air Mail Week, marking the service's twentieth anniversary. Miss King has been flying since 1935 and has 150 hours in the air to her credit.

Prince and Bride Sail

BERLIN, May 20 (AP)—Newly-wed Prince Louis Ferdinand of Prussia and his bride, the former Grand Duchess Kyra of Russia, left today for Bremerhaven to embark on the Bremen for the United States. They hope to meet President Roosevelt on the honeymoon trip, which they expect to take them around the world.

'Happy Ever After'

PULASKI, Va. (AP)—"Don't let it confuse you," said the Rev. W. I. Bass, Church of God pastor, on his return from North Carolina, "but it happened this way:

"Miss Godwin was from Stedman. Mr. Stedman was from Godwin.

"Mr. Stedman from Godwin married Miss Godwin from Stedman.

"Miss Godwin from Stedman is now Mrs. Stedman of Godwin."

Nazis' Pressure Charged in Czech Election Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, May 20—The first part of the propaganda campaign for local elections—which are to be held in Prague and certain Sudeten German areas on Sunday has been marked by great restraint on both sides, although a few minor incidents here and there have occurred.

Tension ran high among the younger sections of the population for a while in the inner city here last night when young Czechs and Henleinite Germans clashed on one of the main streets. The latter, marching four to six abreast and in their unofficial dress of white stockings, high boots and shrieking "Heil," caused a provocation which led to much shouting, but the police soon dispersed the crowd. Six persons were detained. As usual, those responsible for the disturbance were in most cases from 17 to 22 years.

Pre-Season Visits Lessened

Political meetings and Sunday parades of Konrad Henlein's supporters in Nazi uniform, marching four and five in a row and giving ostentatious National Socialist salutes on the Kur Promenade, one protest declared, are keeping away pre-season guests.

The German slogan, "One Reich, One People, One Leader," has been ironically changed locally to read, "One Reich, One People, but only One Guest!"

The alleged terrorism exercised by the Henlein Party against the Germans of other political opinions in the Sudeten German area was yesterday the subject of protest in the Bohemian Provincial Diet. A German Social Democrat complained of the impatient atmosphere in the schools and general political terror in the frontier districts. It was dangerous, he maintained, for a German there to declare himself a Democrat and supporter of the Constitution. The answer of the Henlein Party representatives to this protest was a withdrawal en masse from the Diet.

Henlein Visits Austria

Herr Henlein is just now on vacation in Austria, but preliminary negotiations between the Czech Government and the Sudeten German Party are proceeding between Premier Milan Hodza and Deputy Ernst Kundt, Parliamentary Leader of the Party. Their meeting yesterday did not, however, deal with the nationality statute, but with other pressing questions.

The Sudeten German Party's political committee also met yesterday to discuss, among other questions, incidents in the Sudeten German areas. Such incidents, however much these party leaders may use them for propaganda reasons to condemn the Czechs, have gravely concerned the Party since they involve its control over its own younger and wilder elements, and this is by no means an easy problem.

Meanwhile the Czech Government, as a means of helping to increase employment in the Sudeten German areas, has announced a new road and bridge building program for the frontier districts. It will cost 510,000,000 Czech crowns (about $1,800,000) and the German districts will mainly benefit.

Relief

(Continued from Page 1)

than 10,500,000 benefit checks to jobless workers in 25 states where unemployment insurance laws have gone into effect.

Most of the 25 states launched their benefit programs on Jan. 1 of this year with benefits becoming payable after the end of a two, three or four-weeks waiting period, in accordance with state law. Since the payment period only runs from 14 to 16 weeks, depending on state law, those on the rolls at the beginning will soon be off.

Wisconsin, only State to begin its benefit program prior to this year, paid out $3,800,000 from Jan. 1 to April 30 compared with $2,200,000 between August, 1936 when payments began and Jan. 1, 1938.

New York State has issued $24,000,000 in benefit checks since Jan. 1; Pennsylvania, $24,500,000; and Massachusetts, $8,000,000.

A similar picture of seriousness in the national relief situation was painted in a radio address by Senator Alva B. Adams (D) of Colorado, Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee considering the President's spending bill. Describing the industrial decline as the most "precipitous" in the nation's financial history, Senator Adams said the "WPA has made strenuous efforts to aid but the situation is still deplorable."

Farm Surplus Problem

Quoting Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, Senator Adams predicted that the farm surplus problem will add to the acute distress of the present year.

After talking to the press, Mr. Hopkins presided over a discussion at the Mayflower Hotel at which friends of the Federal Arts Program heard its administrators defend it and assert that it could be carried on to advantage for the next 50 years.

Directors of the theater, art and music projects under supervision of Mrs. Ellen Woodward, assistant to Mr. Hopkins, told how they had decentralized their arts by carrying them to the far corners of the country. The director of the Writers' Project described the WPA guidebook series as the "biggest publishing job in the United States, twice as big as the Dictionary of American Biography."

Refreshments at $1 a head, paid for by the WPA, followed the speeches.

Ox Caravan in Indiana

FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 20 (AP)—An ox-cart caravan traveling through the old Northwest Territory in celebration of the sesquicentennial of the territorial ordinance, has crossed into Indiana from Bryan, Ohio. Gov. M. Clifford Townsend and other Indiana officials welcomed the 37 young men college students who have been on the trail since they left Ipswich, Mass., last December.

Early Recovery Seen in U. S., But War Would Bring Collapse

GENEVA, May 20 (AP)—Mr. Harold B. Butler, Director of the International Labor Office, last night predicted early business recovery in the United States but warned that a war would involve the world social structure in "total collapse."

In his annual report, the British Chief of the Labor Bureau, a League of Nations organization, reported favorably on basic economic conditions but declared "war is already invading the social field."

"It has already blocked some of the main avenues of advance," Mr. Butler reported, "and may soon begin to sap the social edifice which this generation has raised. Should another general war break out, a total collapse is practically certain."

The report, released by the Labor Office, will be submitted to the International Labor Conference here next month.

Mr. Butler found the "boom of the 30's" had reached its "summit" last summer despite world political unrest, international warfare over tariffs and quotas, exchange control, currency fluctuations, unbalanced budgets, and the world arms race.

"In spite of all things," he said, "the world somehow succeeded in getting back to the level of 1929, whose fabulous prosperity had become a distant mirage."

His report showed that 1937 world industrial production rose above the 1929 level, that unemployment declined steadily from 1933 to 1937, and that world trade volume approached the 1929 level—partly stimulated by rearmament.

But in the latter half of 1937, Mr. Butler said, the economic tide turned with stock market declines and breaks in raw material prices. He said the major disturbance centered in the United States.

He attributed the American recession to three factors:

1. A reduction in Government borrowing.
2. A decline in new orders by over-stocked business houses.
3. The stock market collapse.

The index of United States production of investment goods fell from 104.1 in August to 49.7 in December, while the decline for consumption goods was from 102.6 in March to 81.3 in December, a fall more rapid than that of 1929.

Mr. Butler scouted any causes for alarm on that score, however, asserting the effects of the sharp American recession have been "comparatively slight" on the rest of the world.

"After five years' progress, interrupted by occasional pauses," he said, "it is not surprising that a set-back should occur.

"Economists seem generally to agree that a major decline is unlikely for the present. The very rapidity of the movement in the United States makes an early resumption (of activity) the more probable."

Mr. Butler added that the "outlook would be by no means discouraging if the spirit of international warfare could be banished from economic and political relations."

Circuit Judges Offer Defense To High Court for NLRB Decree

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 20—Three judges of the Third Circuit Court of Appeals, at Philadelphia, presented a brief today to the Supreme Court, defending their decree prohibiting the National Labor Relations Board from making procedural changes in its case against the Republic Steel Corporation.

Under circumstances which, while not unprecedented, are rare in the Supreme Court's history, the three judges answered the High Court's order of Monday requiring them to show cause why the disputed decree should not be vacated. "Recognizing the debatable character of the question presented," the Circuit Court Justices explained that if the Board were allowed to withhold its action indefinitely it would play havoc with the business of the defendant.

The Judges who issued the decree against the Board and signed the brief filed with the High Court are Justice Joseph Buffington, who retired from the bench Saturday after 46 years as Federal judge, and Justices J. Warren Davis and J. Whitaker Thompson.

Cumulative Penalty

Involved in the matter, though not commonly realized, is the fact that the penalty faced by the Republic Steel Company, of which Thomas Girdler is President, is the greatest in the history of Wagner Act litigation and is cumulatively mounting with each tick of the clock.

The Board has found the steel corporation guilty of unfair labor practices and ordered it to re-instate 5,000 employees, who must be given back pay for each day's loss of work since the order was promulgated. The order was issued April 8, 1937, so already one year's back pay for 5,000 men theoretically has accumulated. This, however, is subject to the subtraction of any other compensation which the workers receive meanwhile from other sources. Rough estimates make the normal annual payroll of 5,000 men at about $8,000,000. If half of this figure is subtracted for compensation from other sources, the penalty to date would be $4,000,000. The Supreme Court is hardly expected to rule on the matter till next fall, at earliest, by which time a further big sum will have been added. The law specifically provides that the penalty shall be imposed retroactively, regardless of interim law suits or court action, and shall run until the company makes its first offer of reinstatement. Compared to the possible penalty faced by the Girdler-managed Republic Steel Corporation and stockholders in its opposition to the C. I. O. union, the potential Ford penalty is practically nothing. In the case of the now pending Ford suit, for example, there are only 29 workers ordered to be reinstated, if the Court upholds the Board.

Question of Urgency

The question of urgency was emphasized by the three Circuit Court Judges in their brief. The issue arose when the Labor Board sought to withdraw its formal action in the Republic case to make changes in procedure in line with the High Court's decision condemning procedure used by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, in establishing rates for the Kansas City stockyards.

The Board failed to issue a preliminary report between hearings in the Republic case and promulgation of its final order. The Board argued it was entitled to withdraw its case for amendment in view of the fact it had not formally submitted its record. The record had been filed in the Ford case which is being tried before the Circuit Court sitting at Covington, Ky., and there, apparently, the Board has abandoned its effort to alter the procedure before the case is tried. The Board has successfully reopened three other cases involving Heinz, Douglas Aircraft and Inland Steel.

The brief of Judge Buffington and Associates declared Republic Steel attorneys had shown "that if after making a final order against an aggrieved corporation the Board were permitted to delay indefinitely the filing of the transcript of its proceedings, the mere pendency of the order, though unenforced, might well be destructive of the morale of employees and the credit of the employer.

"Because the respondents (the judges) were unwilling to repute to the Congress an intent to cause such potential injustice, they, as judges of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, made the protective order herein complained of."

Submit for Judgment

The Judges' brief concluded:

"Recognizing the debatable character of the question presented on this record, the respondents (the Judges) submit themselves to the judgment of this Court as to whether or not they had jurisdiction to enter the order complained of and record their readiness to vacate the same if in the opinion of this Court jurisdiction of the cause was lacking."

The Board claimed it was entitled to take any further desired proceedings in the Republic action under Section 10D of the Labor Act.

Goodrich Workers In Protest Walkout

AKRON, Ohio, May 20 (AP)—All Akron plants of the B. F. Goodrich Company were closed today in a walkout, which L. L. Callahan, President of Goodrich Local, United Rubber Workers of America, said started as a protest against retention of eight apprentice electricians while men with longer service were being laid off.

"Now that we are out, we are going to demand a signed agreement, vacations with pay and the stopping of production work by supervisors and foremen," Callahan said.

Security Head Sails For Studies Abroad

NEW YORK, May 20 (AP)—Arthur J. Altmeyer, Chairman of the Social Security Board, sailed on the United States Liner Manhattan for a six weeks' study of social security administration in England, France, Germany, and Czechoslovakia.

"These countries," he said, "have had social security much longer than we have, and I think a good deal can be learned from them."

He said, further, the study would be made not with a view to changing the present American law, but to simplifying and improving its administration.

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South Africa's Ties to Empire Tightened by Unionist Victory

The News

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, May 20—The Union Party of Gen. J. M. B. Hertzog and Gen. Jan Christian Smuts has been returned to power at the South African General Elections by almost the same majority as in the last Parliament.

All of the members of the Cabinet have been returned, except A. P. J. Fourie, Minister of Commerce and Industries, who was defeated by a Nationalist candidate.

The returns are not yet somplete in the rural districts, but the urban and preliminary rural returns indicated little substantial change from the standing of the last House. In the previous Parliament the United Party had 115 seats, the Nationalists 20, Labor 6, the Dominion Party 5, and the Independents 4.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DURBAN, South Africa, May 20—The General Elections have brought victory not only to the united proponents of co-operation with the British Empire, but have proved that collaboration between the two white races in South Africa has now become an integrated force in the Dominion's political affairs.

The election appears to have seriously depreciated the hopes of those who were campaigning to take the Union of South Africa further into the orbit of its own government, as apart from its place in the Empire. The results also have rebuffed the aspirations of the Dominion Party, which except in Natal has been emphatically rejected, Col. Charles Frampton Stallard, the party leader, and Mr. Coulter, deputy leader, both being defeated by Government candidates.

Clearly, the outcome has shown that co-operation between the two white races has ceased to be based upon mere passing expediency and has taken root in identification alike of local patriotism and material interests.

"National unity and progress" was General Smuts's watchword throughout the contest. General Hertzog said in his election manifesto that the issue was "whether we are to be a united people—strong, prosperous and happy—or divided into many antagonistic groups."

The answer given by the election has been so emphatically in the affirmative as to be held to have justified the best hopes of all who supported the Smuts-Hertzog alliance, one that has seen South Africa pass from depression into prosperity.

The question is still asked as to what extent continuance of this state of things may be independent of the personalities of the two veteran statesmen who have brought it about. For the time being, however, the cause of unity has triumphed decisively.

Election Required by Law

It was a foregone conclusion that General Hertzog and General Smuts, the Fusionist leaders, would be returned with a big majority to govern the country for another five years.

There was little reason to suppose that the electorate had any desire for a radical change in administration of affairs. While there was criticism of various detailed acts of the Government—such criticism not being entirely confined to members of the Opposition parties—even the Oppositionists foresaw few signs of a real, general "swing of the pendulum" away from Fusion.

In short, the only reason for the General Elections was that it was required by law. The repeated attempts of the Opposition, severally and jointly, to force an earlier election by "no confidence" motions had not only been defeated by smashing majorities in the House, but they had resulted in equally conclusive victories for the Government, and there was no record of by-elections showing a marked change of public opinion.

Moreover, South African affairs are overshadowed to an unusual degree by the problems of Europe and the Far East. The substitution of the Chamberlain for the Eden policy by Britain had far greater significance for South Africa than any purely South African event of the last few years, while the developments in Austria, Spain, and China have a much more direct bearing on the lives of South Africans than have the barren controversies on Status Bills and national anthems and other causes of domestic differences.

Between Colonel Stallard's Dominion Party, the Nationalist (Republican) Party, led by Dr. François Stephanus Malan, the small Greyshirt (National Socialist) section, there was an unwritten agreement, despite their policies being diametrically opposite, not to hamper each other in the common cause against the Government.

Labor rejected all overtures to form an offensive alliance and is expected to increase its representatives in the Assembly. The Government, however, did not regard Labor as a source of danger, since it is a non-racial party and is in accord with the Government on many matters, differing from it only on economic grounds.

The Nationalist Party manifesto contained threats to the colored, the native and the Jew. In the search for "neutrality in other countries' wars" they urged the ending of the Simonstown Naval Agreement with Britain, and pursuit of the republican form of government. The Dominion Party, on the other hand, demanded a closer military and naval agreement with Britain and except for this and one or two minor constitutional points, its policy was almost identical with that of the United Party. Its appeal, however, was chiefly an emotional one, directed to the uncompromising English section of the community.

But General Hertzog and General Smuts' declarations clearly appealed to the majority. The peace that was made at the Coalition and in Fusion, they pointed out, was a real and lasting peace, election results confirm their plea that there must be no going back to the division and bitterness of the past.

Theirs was an appeal to "sane South Africanism—a country safe against the disintegrating forces of mere party divisions and racial strife. For the first time in the history of South Africa there is a big United Party whose cardinal policy it is to further national unity among our people, to maintain the existing friendship with our fellow members of the British Commonwealth of Nations and to safeguard South Africa's position of security.

U. S.-Venezuela Sign Favored-Nation Pact

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP)—The United States and Venezuela have signed a provisional commercial agreement granting each other most-favored-nation consideration, the State Department announces.

The agreement, signed at Caracas, places the trade of the two countries on a most-favored-nation basis until the trade agreement now contemplated between them can be completed. Notice of intention to negotiate the trade agreement was issued by the State Department Oct. 26, last.

Sings of Russian Tractors

Sovfotos

Jambul, People's Bard of Kazakstan

Soviets Mark Bard's Jubilee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, May 20 — Russians from Moscow to Vladivostok turn out today to honor Jambul, famous bard and folk singer.

The fact that the entire country is stopping to celebrate the seventy-fifth anniversary of the day when Jambul composed his first song for a village wedding does not seem strange in the light of the Russians' enthusiasm for folk festivals.

In these days the Russians are accustomed to turning out en masse to celebrate, say, the anniversary of their dictator, or May Day, or the homecoming of some national hero.

And Jambul approaches the class of national heroes, for the Soviet Government has bestowed upon him the Order of the Red Banner of Labor. Thus the Soviets contend that they are probably the first Government to mark the seventy-fifth anniversary of a living poet's first work.

As for Jambul, who has wandered from village to village since his fourteenth year, earning his food by singing the favorite songs of his people, he has probably contributed much toward the survival of Russian folk music and literature.

He wrote songs and poems of the history of his country under the Czarist regime, and at the same time learned the customs of the people whom he saw. He learned the legends, tales and poems of the "steppes."

Today he continues to write. But his subject matter has changed. Now he sings of tractors in cultivated fields, and of mighty iron-horses running on rails which stretch 5,000 miles across the country. He has not changed. But Russia has. It is no longer the country that it was in the days when Jambul started the career that made him the bard of Kazakstan.

Britain Offering Friendly Aid To Italy and France

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, May 20—The threat hanging over the Anglo-Italian agreement of April 16, even before it has gone into effect has induced the British Government to offer its good offices to break the deadlock in the Franco-Italian negotiations concerning Spain. For if Prime Minister Chamberlain is to reap the benefits of his rapprochement with Italy it is vital to prevent the development of a misunderstanding between Rome and Paris.

Premier Mussolini's chief complaint against France is that while Italy, as a result of the Anglo-Italian agreement claims it has refrained from giving additional assistance to Gen. Francisco Franco's Insurgents in Spain, there has been a steady stream of war material flowing across the Pyrenees frontier from France the effect of which can only be to "prolong the civil war unnecessarily." This Italian complaint is supported by revelations appearing in a section of the French press which is prominently reproduced in Fascist newspapers.

So long as this situation continues Italy says it will not resume the diplomatic conversations with France which were suspended on May 11.

The Duce has definitely indicated that one essential condition for reconciliation between France and Italy is that the former should accept an Italian solution of the Spanish question and that until General Franco his secured a complete victory France should maintain an attitude of absolute neutrality in the Spanish War.

Premier Mussolini is said to have declared himself absolutely intransigeant on these two points, adding that he will accept no compromise in solution of the Spanish problem.

Only if France decides to adopt an attitude toward the Spanish question similar to that taken by the British would Signor Mussolini be ready to give to Premier Daladier the same assurances concerning the withdrawal of Italian volunteers from Spain and respect for Spanish territorial integrity as he has given to Mr. Chamberlain, informed circles declare.

'Spanish Day' for Italy

ROME, May 20 (AP)—A Fascist "day of solidarity with Nationalist Spain" throughout Italy and the Empire was ordered today for May 29.

Achille Starace, Secretary of the Fascist Party, said the occasion would be marked by appropriate speeches and celebrations.

Despite indications to the contrary, authorized officials said French-Italian negotiations toward a friendship agreement "have not broken down."

"Just because there are difficulties," it was said, "it does not mean an agreement will not be reached."

Whether this optimistic note was a result of British efforts to smooth over the French-Italian difficulties was not clear.

Britain Plans Parley

LONDON, May 20 (AP)—Great Britain today called a meeting of the Nonintervention Committee for May 26 in an effort to settle the French-Italian quarrel over foreign participation in the Spanish civil war.

The meeting was called after a series of conferences between the Earl of Plymouth, British Chairman of the Committee, and the Ambassadors of France, Italy, Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Soviet Russia.

At the same time, France's Minister of Justice, Paul Renaud, conferred with the British Foreign Minister Viscount Halifax. They discussed a long report from Lord Perth, British Ambassador to Italy.

Britain hopes by calling the Committee meeting to expedite the procedure by which France would close the Pyrenees Frontier temporarily while a Nonintervention Commission arranges for withdrawal of foreign fighters from Spain.

Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, declared in the House of Commons last night that Italy "fully and fairly" had kept its British-Italian friendship agreement pledges.

In sharp foreign affairs debate Sir John denied that Premier Mussolini had "materially" increased his aid to Spanish Insurgent Gen. Francisco Franco.

Wedgwood Benn, Labor representative, had criticized the Government for "dishing" France and pressing the French Premier Edouard Daladier to abandon France's defensive pact with Soviet Russia while Germany was "organizing air bases in northern Spain."

Sir John admitted that Premier Neville Chamberlain's eagerness to negotiate with Rome might have been attacked as "giving way to baseless fear." He added, however, that it was necessary to make peace with Italy in a pact which was "warmly approved in most countries."

Italian King Off to Libya

ROME, May 20 (AP)—King Victor Emmanuel today sailed from Syracuse in Sicily, on the Royal yacht Savoia, for Libya to attend army maneuvers near the borders of French Tunisia. It will be his first visit to Africa since becoming Emperior of the expanded Italian realm.

Preparations for the maneuvers have coincided with increasing Franco-Italian tension and published reports that France was increasing its native army in Tunisia. Official quarters here said there was no direct connection, however.

PARIS, May 20 (AP)—France's Mediterranean fleet today concentrated off Bizerta, naval base of French Tunisia, which adjoins Italian Libya.

Seven cruisers and 18 destroyers dropped anchor in Bizerta Harbor in prepaartion for combined night games with air forces. Officials said they were only "normal maneuvers."

As Suchow Falls: The War in China

Chinese Strongly United in Resistance—Japanese Policies Unsettled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANKOW, China—With the fall of Suchow, key point in the control of China's vital railroads, to the north and east, the question again arises of how the Chinese will withstand this admittedly serious military defeat.

If the reactions to previous military losses can be taken as any guide, the Chinese spirit of resistance will be found not to have been essentially weakened by the new reversals.

Thus at Hankow, again the National Capital as it was during the turbulent revolutionary days of 1927, the opinion prevails that a long struggle lies ahead. Indeed, this view may be said to exist on both sides. But with the Chinese, the expectations of protracted warfare are combined with the conviction that it will be Japan that will finally crack under the mutual strain. Meanwhile on the Japanese side there is the hope that somehow the occupied areas—now apparently close to consolidation through the unification of the Northern and Central China operations—will be welded into an area which can remain under Japanese control.

Military Situation Changed

Even with all the discussion of the possibility that the Japanese have overextended their position, no responsible neutral observer would say that the Japanese have shot their bolt in China.

At the time of the successful Chinese counter-attack in the Lung Hai Railway sector, and the significant defeat of the Japanese at Taierhchwang, there was considerable tendency to discount the Japanese advance as a "pseudo-victory."

Since then the military situation has changed. The Japanese appear in a position to consolidate their continental operations. But the ultimate outcome is to be written in far more sweeping terms than whether Japan can hold a particular military line.

Actually, of course, no one can win this or any other long-term war in terms of anything else than ultra-destruction.

Peace Terms Seem Remote

Thus, from the points of view of both contending parties as well as that of friends of either or both, present "insanities" in China have no readily perceivable outcome. Years of ruin and chaos may lie ahead in China, and how is this to be avoided? None can see. Specifically, no one seems able to suggest any form of peace terms which would be even remotely within the range of acceptance by either party. The Japanese want victory and the Chinese will not accept defeat.

Beyond a doubt, an important factor in the undisputed preservation of a united Japanese front in pursuing the China "incident" to some sort of conclusion is the fact that virtually no Japanese in Japan knows the truth of what is happening in China. Not merely are the excesses of the Japanese army at Nanking and elsewhere totally suppressed, but the whole state of affairs is painted as one where a benevolent Japan inspired by the spirit of Bushido (chivalry) is rescuing the Chinese people from oppressive warlordism. Japan does not know the China affair as the war that it is, but as an incident (unfortunately protracted by bolshevik machinations) in the course of a logical development of Japanese leadership throughout Asia.

Foreigners recently in Japan received no impression of what is ordinarily deemed war spirit, and it would be hard to stir that with no special cause of Chinese offense; but the baneful influence of bland hypocrisy has been set at work by the propagandists who picture the Chinese masses as receiving only kindness from Japan's army and as welcoming this army as saviors.

A Lapse in Propaganda

Certainly the Kuomintang has signally failed in preparing the people of China for this situation, a point which is a sore one indeed with Chinese leaders who found their troops treated as foreigners as they fell back into new inland territory. Only the Red armies had undertaken any political propaganda.

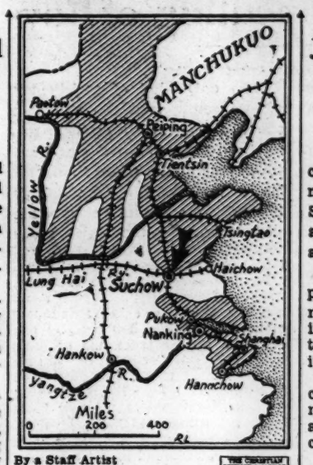
But nevertheless, it is undeniable that Japan is generally recognized as an invader to be repulsed rather than welcomed; that the National Government has in the broad aspects of the case achieved a great degree of national unity, which is being daily strengthened both by the general conditions and by Japan's poorly calculated policies of terrorism in many parts of the invaded areas.

The only places where the Japanese have been even moderately successful have been in such relatively few localities, exclusively in the north, where something better than conscript troops and formerly retired officers were on the scene, where kindness has been shown to the Chinese people. And even there, the long arm of Chinese nationalism has extended in great degree.

Japanese Information Outmoded

Japanese information on China has been at least 20 years out of date, it seems agreed by the most competent observers. This is astonishing, in view of the close study which has been made by this neighboring country, but its truth is attested by those from countries whose home policies are at least theoretically aligned with Japan; in fact, there seems no major conflict in evaluation of the scene by foreigners actually on the spot.

Japan somehow has persisted in the view that China has never shaken off warlordism, that all Chinese leaders are corrupt and all Chinese soldiers sheep, that Chinese progress was inconsequential because it was slow and belated in contrast with Japan's relatively rapid assimilation of Western ways and ideas. That China may have been building more soundly though more slowly, and that Japan's grasp of Western ideas may have been imperfect and hardly kept up to date, is something apparently realized not at all in Japan but which it is important to realize in achieving any true evaluation of the China scene today.



By a Staff Artist

Map Shows Main Railroads in Present Military Operations in China. Shaded Areas Are Those Occupied by Japanese Troops

Japanese View Capture as Only a Hop on Way to Capital at Hankow

SHANGHAI, May 20 (AP)—High commanders of the Japanese Army made a triumphal entry into fallen Suchow today as their victorious army mopped up Chinese forces around the strategic city.

The vital rail junction was completely occupied, the Japanese announced, and their army was closing in on 35,000 Chinese troops said to be trapped in the Suchow vicinity.

They said there was every indication the Chinese would be annihilated. Seven thousand Chinese already had been killed in the Suchow area, the Japanese estimated.

They said major Chinese forces were retreating toward Siayi, 15 miles to the south, Chulan, 16 miles to the southwest, and Sutsien, 70 miles to the southeast.

The capture of the City was strategically more important to the Japanese than their occupation of Nanking, once China's capital.

Climax of Long Campaign

The fall of Suchow was the climax of a five-month campaign which started immediately after Nanking was captured and cost both sides many thousands of men. In the drive the Japanese suffered their first major defeat in modern times at Taierhchwang April 6.

Gen. Shunroku Hata, commander of Japanese forces in Central China, described the capture of Suchow as "only a hop" in the "hop, skip and jump into Hankow." At present General Hata is commanding Japanese troops advancing northward up the Tientsin-Pukow Railway toward Suchow.

These forces were reported attacking Fulitsi, last important city between the invaders and Suchow. Their rapid advance from Suhsien to Fulitsi leaves only 25 miles of the Tientsin-Pukow line unconquered.

The Japanese said 2,000 Chinese surrendered at Suhsien, 1,000 at Kuchen and thousands of others were retreating toward Lingpi, northeast of these towns.

Planes Bomb Tangshan

While checkerboard fighting went on all along the east-west Lung Hai Railway, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's crack Central Government troops, which withdrew from Suchow before the Japanese attack, were reported preparing to make a second desperate defense stand 30 miles west of the captured city.

A few miles farther west, the Japanese asserted they had severed the Lung Hai on both sides of Tangshan, trapping four divisions of Chinese who took part in the Chinese victory at Taierhchwang.

They reported Japanese warplanes were bombing Tangshan heavily as a prelude to a major attack against Kweiteh.

American Launch Raided

SHANGHAI, May 20 (AP)—The Texas Oil Company reported to the United States Consulate that 14 Chinese crewmen were sent to the hospital yesterday with injuries suffered at the hands of a Japanese navy party which boarded and searched a launch flying the American flag.

Two British, one French and one Netherlands sailor aboard the launch were not touched by the searchers, but the oil company said they received rude treatment.

South Africa Opposes Reich Claims

PIETERMARITZBURG, Natal, South Africa—Recent German movements in Europe have aroused considerably more interest in South Africa than usually is taken in European affairs.

South-West Africa is particularly concerned at Reichsführer Hitler's repeated assertion that Germany's former colonies should be returned to the Third Reich.

South Africa is not unfriendly toward Germany. Indeed, at times it has shown an active desire to understand the disabilities with which the Third Reich contends, and on more than one occasion individual Cabinet ministers have voiced the opinion that before a general settlement can be achieved Germany must be granted territorial acquisitions on the African Continent.

Caution in Africa

That does not, however, imply a willingness to hand over South-West Africa, and recent events have lent caution to what, to some British leaders in the Union, has seemed an overeagerness for German friendship.

From the beginning when the South-West territory was taken from Germany and handed over to the administrative mandate of this country, people and Cabinet have pursued a policy and adopted an attitude toward the ex-German colony that left no doubt as to its future and ultimate incorporation as the fifth province of the Union.

Since then there has emerged in other quarters than political circles, both in this country and in Britain, a movement toward its return to Germany and some suspicion has arisen in the thought of many that the Prime Minister, Gen. James B. M. Hertzog, is contemplating such action.

The problem has once again arisen in the House of Assembly and the welcome assurance of Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, Minister of Justice, that there is neither secret agreement nor contemplated plan that would abolish the understanding of 1923 has done much to lessen present doubts.

Position of Germans

The main point of that agreement insured the position of Germans in the South-West as naturalized South Africans and laid down both the Union and the German view that Germans domiciled in South-West Africa should not look to Germany for aid but should claim and take part in the free government of the territory as administered by the Union.

Further, the same agreement was accepted by the Germans of South-West Africa independently of the German Government. Nothing has happened since, that can be interpreted as altering that basis of German citizenship within the Union. Of the 3,500 persons eligible for naturalization, 3,200 accepted. Their duty as South Africans was plain in those days.

The intervening years, however, have brought such changes in the political direction of Germany itself that its influence has seriously affected the relation between them and the Union.

Declared for Führer

In the first place, the advent of Herr Hitler and National Socialism lent to the Germans in South-West Africa a feeling of racial unity that eventually resulted in defiance of the Union's administration through the Deutsche Bund and similar activities, with the direct encouragement of Berlin.

Naturalized Germans, after taking the oath of allegiance to King George, and after admission to all councils of the State, declared their allegiance to the Führer. By word and deed Germans in high office missed no opportunity to emphasize the conviction of the Consul at Windhoek in 1931 that "shortly that for which we have been wishing for a long time will be realized."

It will be recalled that the German Consul at one period introduced the recruiting of German youth on a military basis at the instigation of Herr Hitler. Constitutional government under such conditions of non-co-operation and obstruction led the Mandates Commission to denounce the attitude of German citizens.

The Union Government found it necessary to suppress these subversive tendencies by banning youth organizations, and to insist that the future of South-West Africa was indissolubly linked with that of the Union.

Whatever the rights and wrongs of the case from the international standpoint, it can be taken for granted that any suggestion for the return of South-West Africa to Germany will be strongly opposed in this country.

Constant Threat Seen

For years the public has been assured on this matter and it is not to be supposed that recent events in Europe will weaken South African purpose. The Union boasts of the presence within its own borders of hard-working, honest German families who desire no more than the right to take part in the government of this country.

Nevertheless, there are National Socialist cells encouraged from Germany ready to act when, and if, the time comes. South-West Africa lies to the Union as Austria lies to Czechoslovakia, a constant threat were it in German hands, and even now an irritation at its side.

The economic situation is no less important than the political outlook. Save one period of prosperity, the territory has lived on loans from the Union. Union farmers and citizens have been encouraged to invest in its possibilities so that today, of its white population of 30,000, half are South Africans.

From time to time they have made representations to the Prime Minister to end the anomalous situation by administering the territory on the provincial system obtaining in the Union, and the Prime Minister, while sympathizing with the position of South Africans, has felt it wise to delay action. There are many aspects for consideration.

South Africa Arbiter

Not the chief of them is the relation of the mandatory power to the League, for though legally South Africa can and would do nothing without consulting Geneva, the final arbiter must be South Africa.

There is a desire in the Union to deal justly with the Germans domiciled there and to abolish the present constitution would reduce its government to a provincial status, a step that would cause more friction. Further, it must be remembered that the native population will require special treatment.

Though generally admitted that politically and economically nothing save German animosity prevents incorporation, possibly on a Federal basis, the Prime Minister has the support of the Cabinet and country in postponing the date in the hope that time will reconcile the conflicting parties.

In the meantime German culture finds expression in language, education and in government, this last to an extent that would never be the privilege of South Africans were the positions of Germany and the Union reversed. In an appreciation of this fact, South Africans have long since realized that Herr Hitler would never grant them what he demands for himself and his people, and opinion has stiffened in consequence.

Indian Franchise Asked in Africa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Durban, South Africa

Franchise for Indians in South Africa was urged by Syed Sir Raza Ali, Agent-General for the Government of India, on the eve of his return to India after five years in office.

After the current general election the overnment may have to consider seriously the granting of franchise to Indians in Natal and the Transvaal, he declared.

When the time came he advised his Indian friends never to agree to their names being placed on a separate electoral roll. Given good will on the part of Europeans there was no reason why a satisfactory solution should not be found.

Dionne Quintuplets And Rest of Family To Reside Together

NORTH BAY, Ont., May 20 (CP)—The Dionne family, including the quintuplets and the seven other little Dionnes, at last are to live under one roof as one family.

Thus will be ended the cause of much difficulty as the senior Dionnes have wanted their famous five at home with their other children since the quintuplets became wards of the King and set up house in their own nursery.

Plans are to be drafted at once by an Ontario Government architect for a new home at Corbell, five miles north of the present house and the nursery at Callander. It will house all the Dionnes and should be ready by September.

Almost millionaires with earnings from their movie and advertising contracts, the quintuplets are to pay for their new abode.

Mr. Dionne has been opposed to public exhibition of his children, but showings will be held this summer and the decision for next year will be reached later.

The agreement between guardians and parent was the outgrowth of an unsuccessful effort by the father last month to get a judicial investigation of the management of the quintuplets' affairs.

League for Canada Labor

MONTREAL, May 20 (CP)—Representatives of 56 Montreal labor organizations met here and founded the League for Democratic Action. Organized for the purpose of protecting Labor, the group will remain non-partisan and seek adoption of its platform only by the political parties already organized, said Paul Fournier, General Secretary of the League.

Japanese Capture of Suchow Consolidates 1,000-Mile Front

By the Associated Press

The battle of Suchow, in which perhaps 250,000 Japanese troops have been hurling themselves for weeks against the stubborn resistance of 400,000 Chinese, takes its place among the major engagements of history.

The fate of the Nipponese conquest of eastern China is involved vitally.

Present hostilities extend north and south about 1,000 miles, in the central portion of eastern China. In the lower two thirds of this sector the Japanese have penetrated roughly 125 to 150 miles from the coast; in the north they have driven much deeper.

Crucial Battle

Almost exactly halfway along this sector and about 125 miles from the sea lies Suchow, where what may be the crucial battle of the war has been waging.

Suchow is the junction of two of the three most important railways of China—one running north and south, and the other due east and west. Control of these railways is imperative for military success, and the Chinese have been sitting astride the line in the neighborhood of Suchow.

On the upper end of the north-south railway is Peiping. At the southern tip is Hangchow, 100 miles southwest of Shanghai.

With the Chinese holding a section of both these railways in the Suchow area, the Japanese have been hampered in the movement of troops and supplies. Indeed, their front has been virtually severed in the middle, from the standpoint of transportation.

Control Necessary

Months ago the Mikado's troops established themselves in the northern and southern sectors. Control of that 1,000-mile railroad from north to south was needed to unite their conquests and enable them to consolidate operations.

The east-west railroad through Suchow is known as the life line of China. It provides the only quick access to the hinterland—recruiting ground and source of supplies for the Chinese. Nippon must bring the hinterland into subjection if the Japanese are to stabilize the seaboard—a task the Chinese declare can never be performed.

Fighting about Suchow has been desperate. The Japanese have been throwing all possible forces into this battle. The Chinese Army, reconstructed by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, has been offering almost unbelievable resistance. Fighting is proceeding along other parts of the 1,000-mile front, but it is mainly of a guerrilla nature.

Million in Action

Warfare along this sector has been proceeding for about 10 months. The total number of troops engaged in fighting has been set unofficially at 1,000,000, about half on each side. However, the Chinese are said to have at least 500,000 more effectives, ready for action, with untold numbers available for service.

Apart from other assets, Suchow is the connecting link with coal mines some 40 miles to the north. A branch railway connects the City with the mines.

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Hoover Asks Moral Discipline Opposes 'Regimenting' of Boys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 20—Pleading for "moral discipline, not regimentation," in dealing with boys on the city streets, Herbert Hoover urged boys-club leaders from 30 States here last night never to surrender character-building to the State.

Boys in America must be built to support democracy, he told delegates attending the annual convention of the Boys Clubs of America, of which he is Chairman. Drawing a contrast between the youth movements in Fascist countries in Europe, which he has visited recently, and the training of youth in the United States, Mr. Hoover emphasized the need for developing the dignity and character of the individual.

Besides building up their bodies physically and giving them recreation as is done in this country, he continued, the Fascist and Nazi leaders "incessantly pound in Nazi and Fascist mode of thought in these children."

"That is not what America wants," he declared. "We want to build the sense of voluntary action, to build up personality, to create a sense of personal responsibility. We want to build for moral discipline, not regimentation. We want education in truth, not propaganda. These are the foundations of free men. And just as Fascists build their boys to support a Spartan State, we want to build our boys to support a democratic State.

"The only kind of society that self-respecting men can cherish is one which holds the common man to be worthy of its confidence, which sees in the poorest born and the least privileged boy the material of greatness, and which aims to preserve and develop their talents, their personality, their honor, and their virtue wherever they may be found."

Mr. Hoover reported a rapid advance of sentiment through the country for the establishment of more Boys' Clubs. During the past year the organization has affiliated with the Boys' Clubs of Canada which has 21 clubs. In addition, 26 new clubs have been launched in the United States. The total now is 330 clubs including the Canadian affiliates, he said. The American clubs now are established in 171 cities and 36 States.

The immediate job of the clubs, Mr. Hoover said, is to make a place where some 3,000,000 boys still spending their out-door time on city streets can "let off steam" and engage in constructive fun.

The underlying theme which ran through the sessions of the three-day conference was the recognition that the underprivileged boy cannot be dealt with separately from his home and neighborhood environment.

Sanford Bates, formerly Director of Bureau of Prisons of the United States, and now executive director of the Boys' Clubs of America, also pointed out in an interview that the clubs must hold out against regimentation.

"How much longer can society go on sending boys to reformatories when they do not know the background, the family, and the home community of the lad?" asked Mr. Bates. "We must get more unity of action between the professional social worker and boys'-club leader and the average lay members of the community. There is a great opportunity to reach the community through the boy because he is the natural and logical unspoiled person. But we cannot go in and impose our ideas upon the community, a practice which might lead to regimentation. Our only hope is to get the people themselves to participate in developing their own programs of self-discipline.

"If we can build up the right kind of influence on the boy's character we can let crime take care of itself. Boy's-club work cannot be justified on the basis of an amusement enterprise, but when it becomes an approach to good community work and is an attempt to help the boy work out his own salvation, then it can be justified."

'Family' Films Only Week-End Policy Aim

SAN FRANCISCO, May 20 (AP)—A recommendation that neighborhood motion picture theaters be asked to voluntarily show only films "suitable for family audiences" on Saturdays and Sundays was made yesterday by a committee of the Motion Picture Research Council.

The report was made by a special committee of the National organization, which is headed by President Ray Lyman Wilbur of Stanford University.

A survey of 31,000 public, private, and parochial school pupils in the San Francisco Bay area, the report said, showed that 97.7 per cent went to movies only on week ends, that 70 per cent of all except the private school pupils went once or more a week, and that two-thirds went unaccompanied by parents.

The plan for neighborhood committees to approach local exhibitors for voluntary co-operation was developed for proposed submission to better-film organizations in communities next autumn.

Arnold Bennett
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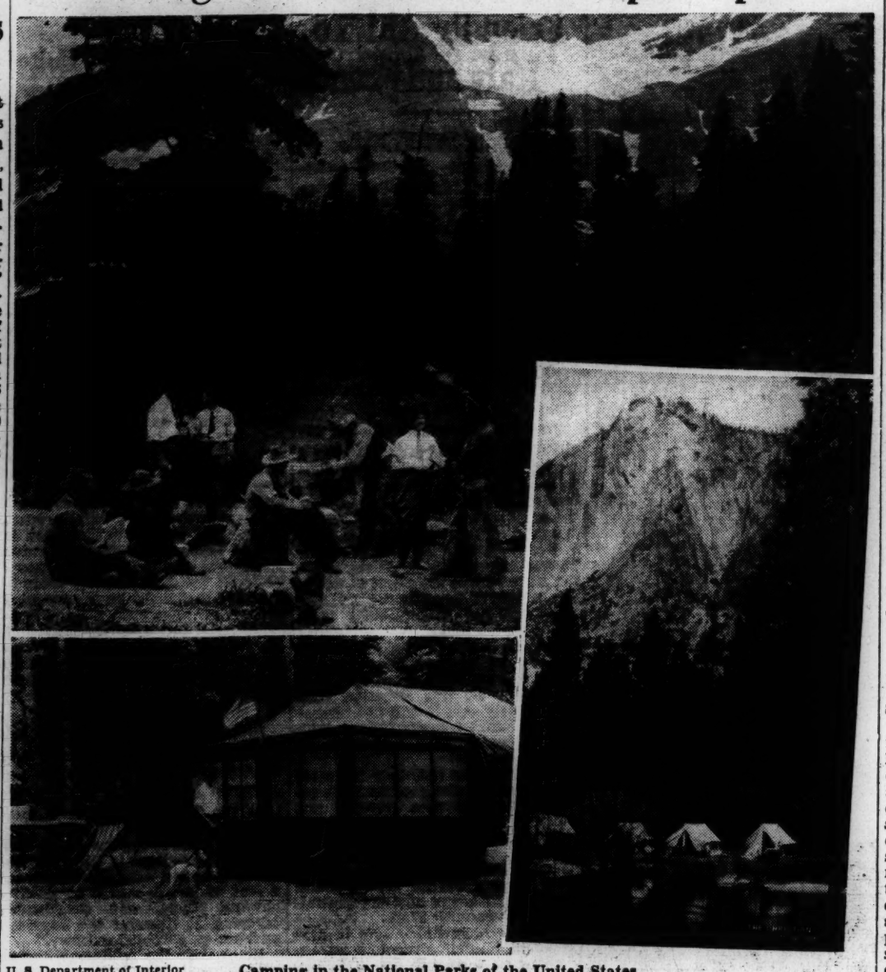

U. S. Department of Interior

Camping in the National Parks of the United States

Upper—Lunch Hour in Glacier National Park, Montana. Lower Left—A Camp Scene in Acadia National Park on the Maine Coast. Lower Right—Camping at the Feet of Lofty Cliffs in Yosemite National Park, California

Camping Spells Joyous Days To Multitude of Vacationists

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

Nearly everyone, at some time or another, has the urge to go on a camping trip. It may be one of those trips where you tote your own pack, pitch your own tent beside some remote lake or stream, and cook your meals over an open fire, or it may be a more elaborate affair camping de luxe, with a maid and a butler plus all the accoutrements of a well-appointed city home.

Wide extremes, some will say.

True, but you are not confined to either one or the other of those camping extremes—there are many variations between, all within the range of any purse and within the boundaries of almost any of Uncle Sam's National Parks.

I think, however, I could still enjoy the strenuous camp trips of my youth before National Parks were organized; but true enjoyment of camping demands true companionship, and now the life companion of my trips requires some at least of those camp comforts so easily provided in this day of motors.

An outfit is chosen for necessity and comfort. Bert H. Burrell, associated with the Branch of Engineering in the National Park Service, gives some good pointers for the camper who plans to visit the Western National Park area this summer.

Of course, he points out, you do not really need any outfit, for a complete camp may be rented with everything in it except food. Or you may rent any piece of equipment you need, from a camp chair, or linen, to a complete bed.

♪ ♪ ♪

Now for the list:

A shovel and axe; not obligatory in National Parks, but necessary.

A dark-colored umbrella tent, large size with zipper front.

A gay-colored, light weight canvas curtain for one side and the front of the tent awning. Sew rings on the awning all around and snaps on the curtain, so the curtain may be changed according to the wind.

You thus have kitchen, dining room and bedroom if it rains.

Now a pair of twin steel roll-up cots with an eight-pound kapok mattress with gray chambray slip covers for each; also two pieces of heavy canvas three feet wide and as long as the cots to place between the mattress and the springs.

For bedding—remember the nights are cold in the mountains—one pair of cotton blankets in lieu of sheets, and at least one comforter and two four-pound wool blankets per bed for midsummer. Don't forget small feather pillows.

Two folding canvas covered camp chairs with arms and broad canvas backs. The only substitute for those comfortable favorite chairs at home.

A good gasoline stove of the instant light type. The best is the cheapest. Get the type with the fold-up oven, and enjoy hot plates, hot toast, and hot second helpings; to say nothing of occasional hot biscuits or a pie, or roast. Be sure to get the fold up steel kitchen table which attaches to the front of the stove. A one gallon lubricating oil can for plain gasoline. Don't use ethyl.

The entire kitchen and dish outfit goes into an old fashioned black oilcloth covered hat box.

The cooking outfit is all aluminum; the dishes, cups and saucers white enamel, the forks and spoons regular every day silver and the knives stainless steel.

Three triangular pots fit in a large pail, all with tight covers, and the pail fits into a 12-inch cast aluminum deep fry pan. Everything else fits around these nested utensils, including small jars of sugar, salt, flour for gravy, cocoa and a can with tight lid for bacon grease, and one of soap powder.

Now a small carton for commissaries. Don't overload for there are good stores and bakeries in nearly all parks where replacements may be had at Government-controlled prices.

Now another small carton of vegetables and fruit, and two yards of 30-inch wide oilcloth of pleasing pattern for the Park camp table and your camp is complete.

As to clothes, use your own taste. Our experience would say, however, that camp is a poor place to wear our discarded city clothes, or even good ones. They just do not seem to fit into the picture, and you will not be comfortable in them.

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What joy to wake up in the morning to the countless bird songs, to enjoy to the full the surrounding cliffs of Yosemite Valley, the gigantic trees of sequoia or General Grant, the azure depths of Crater Lake, the dazzling outline of Rainier, the placid mile-high lakes of Glacier, or the outstanding features of any other National Parks.

Lie there in your bed in the early morning hours under the most beautiful trees in the world until the pungeant odor of early wood fires and an occasional whiff of frying bacon drives you from the blankets for a quick dip in near-by stream or lake.

There are no routine things to do, no 7:43 train to catch, no shopping, no home to set in order; your day is yours to do with as you like. You may fish, you may hike, you may swim, you may play bridge.

You may, and should, joint a Park Ranger Naturalist walk and learn to find and see those interesting hidden things you had not previously even dreamed of.

Learn to distinguish the many different birds, their habits, the small animals, the many species of pines and other trees. It is all a post-graduate course in nature's university.

The squirrels, the birds, the chipmunks, the deer are as friendly as you will permit them to be. Have little tidbits ready for them and marvel at the complete absence of fear for the human in these perfectly wild things.

If you wish to ride, gentle saddle horses may be had for an hour, a day, or a week. The cost is nominal. Not a rich man's pastime in the National Parks.

If you wish just to loaf, there are libraries where a good book may be had.

After the day is over and when the sky is tinged with the first gold and crimson streaks of the setting sun, sit down to your evening meal and watch the changing colors in the heavens as that great orb sinks lower and lower behind the mountains, which themselves change slowly to the deep blue of the night.

There is still the community campfire; the singing of the old songs you love; the occasional treat of listening to real artists our for relaxation and rest as you and I, anxious to give of their talent for our enjoyment; and always the rangers with a bit of local history; with interesting descriptions of flora and fauna; with mimicry of the song birds that you may know them by their call.

A stroll along a trail under the trees, or along the banks of a stream or lake, with a moon, perhaps, or just the stars set in a vast inverted bowl, with their reflections below us in silver.

We, my pal and I, enjoy a tiny camp fire before our tent, sitting in our folding arm chairs in quiet and dreamy restrospection of other days and nights, and other camps in other places, and of the day just passed.

And when the fire dies to glowing embers, and when the pungent smell of burning wood no longer soothes us, regretfully, yet willingly withall, we cover the living coals and seek a dreamless, peaceful sleep in a world alive only with the sounds of the forest night.

So we go our way each year as opportunity permits, for a day, a week, or a month; adjusting our outfit to the place we go or the time we have.

The open road, the unspoiled protected beauty spots. Great privileges of this day and age.

Tour-a-bouts

Here's one that Pan American Airways tells—believe it or not. "It is early morning. Telephone rings and the gentleman is called to catch the Clipper for Buenos Aires. 'Uh-huh,' and said passenger rolls over into bed again. Fifteen minutes later he is up, thoroughly alert and going like lightning. That 15-minute supplementary snooze cost this gentleman just $110, because he then had to make his trip by a southbound ship leaving next day, via a longer route. Moral: Don't snooze around when your Clipper is warming up."

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Summer ski races will be held on Piz Lischana near Schuls-Tarasp-Vulpera, in the Lower Engadine, from June 5 to 6. On July 9 to 10 a similar event will take place on Jungfraujoch, where winter sports are at their best throughout the year. The popular Diavolezza summer ski races above Pontresina are scheduled for July 17, and an ice skating course starts on Aug. 7 on Jungfraujoch, where a spacious hall was hewn out of the glacier some 65 feet below the surface.

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Bermuda by air may now be had at the reasonable round-trip rate of $120, Pan American and Imperial Airways have announced. The one-way fare is $70. These rates will be effective June 1 and continue throughout the summer.

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Rug weaving is today one of the most important and interesting industries of Athens. Thousands of the Greeks who were repatriated from Turkey had been weavers there and brought back with them that art, according to H. A. Hill, manager of American Express Travel Service, who reports that the best rugs have nearly 200,000 knots per square yard. A skilled woman can tie on the average of 20,000 knots a day.

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Summer visitors to Old Point Comfort, Va., this summer will have a chance to see the newest and largest ship of the American Merchant Marine under construction at the Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Co. The new vessel, largest commercial craft to be ever built in an America shipyard, will have a length of 723 feet and a breadth of 92 feet.

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Railroad shorts: An all-Pullman train, known as the "New England States," will be operated between Boston and Chicago by the Boston & Albany and New York Central starting on June 15. . . . The Lackawanna now operates bedroom cars between New York and Buffalo. . . . The Pennsylvania's Detroit Arrow and the Michigan Central's Twilight Limited make the run between Chicago and Detroit in four hours and 45 minutes. . . . Southern Railway is engaged in a large air-conditioning program of coaches. . . . Mammoth Cave is near Cave City, Ky., on the Louisville & Nashville. . . . The Buffalo Bill on the Burlington will be in service again this summer between Denver and Yellowstone Park, service beginning June 22.

Short-Wave Radiocast on June 6 To Carry Principal News of Annual Meeting of The Mother Church

Special short-wave programs consisting of the principal news of the reports given at the Annual Meeting of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will be radiocast on Monday, June 6, over Station W1XAL, Boston.

The times, frequencies and wavelengths, and localities for which the special radiocasts will be transmitted are as follows:

5:30 p. m.	11.79 megacycles	25.4 meters	Directed toward Europe
8:30 p. m.	6.04 megacycles	49.6 meters	North America
10:30 p. m.	11.73 megacycles	25.6 meters	Western North America, South America, Australia

All times are eastern daylight saving. For Pacific Coast time, subtract four hours; for central standard time, subtract two hours; for British summer time, add five hours, and for central European time, add six hours to the times given.

The regular short-wave radiocast of "The Monitor Views the News" at 6 p. m., will follow the first Annual Meeting report on a frequency of 11.79 megacycles.

Parents Advised To Make Children Propaganda Proof

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, May 20 (AP)—The nation's parents, condemning war as a "menace to childhood" were counseled by a California rabbi to go home and "propaganda proof" their children.

"We must prepare our children to live in a world with other people and get along with them," declared Rabbi Edward F. Magnin, Los Angeles, in a speech prepared for delivery at the final session of the forty-second annual convention of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

"American history should be taught in such a way as to make the boys and girls think about it and contrast our fortunate lot with that of people in backward countries. They must be made propaganda proof and be taught how to avoid demagogues and how to evaluate them properly."

Delegates concluded their convention business yesterday and turned over to the Board of Managers and Executive Committee the selection this week-end of a 1939 convention city from bids which included Indianapolis, Ind., Cincinnati, Ohio, Oklahoma City, Okla., Omaha, Neb., St. Louis, Mo., and Honolulu.

The Congress' four resolutions, read by Mrs. J. W. Snyder, Fargo, N. D., were passed without major change. They held that "war and all that it entails is a menace to childhood and all for which it stands"; reiterated the Congress' contention that health is a local, state and national responsibility; recognized the "right of every child to such training as will develop his character and enhance his personality," and contended that "if the public school is to meet its responsibility in a changing order of society, it must prepare those who will claim the rights of democracy for the social adjustments in which these rights may be realized."

President Seeks $80,000,000 For Wheat Crop Loan

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP)—The Agriculture Department, President Roosevelt has disclosed, expects to make loans to farmers on 200,000,000 bushels of the 1938 wheat crop.

The President asked Congress to appropriate $80,000,000 to finance the storing of the grain in Government-licensed elevators.

In transmitting the request to Speaker Bankhead, Mr. Roosevelt included a letter in which Acting Budget Director Bell had told him:

"The Secretary of Agriculture advises that the 1938 wheat crop as of July 1, 1938, is estimated at 950,000,000 bushels and that domestic consumption and export of wheat during the marketing year beginning July 1, 1938, is estimated at 750,000,000.

"He advised that under these conditions a loan to producers of wheat on the 1938 surplus of some 200,000,000 bushels will be necessary.

"To more adequately protect the collateral of the Government, it is desirable that the wheat on which loans are made be stored in grain elevators, licensed and supervised by the Government."

To do this, Mr. Bell said, the Secretary will have to license and supervise additional grain-storage facilities.

The President asked also for a $950,000 appropriation to carry out provisions of a new act for control of incipient and emergency outbreaks of insect pests and plant diseases.

Mr. Bell told the President that surveys indicate emergency outbreaks, during the 1938 crop year, of Mormon crickets in 10 states and grasshoppers in 24 states.

In addition, he said, there is an incipient outbreak of white-fringed beetle in Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

Under prior legislation, $2,650,000 has been made available to combat insect pests and plant diseases, but Mr. Bell said the extra $950,000 was needed because of the indicated spread of infestation.

Meanwhile, Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation came to Washington to rally Congressional support for a proposal to earmark $200,000,000 of 1939 relief funds for additional crop subsidies.

Mr. O'Neal declared the decline in the general farm price level during the past year made appropriation of additional benefit funds necessary to prevent a sharp reduction in farmers' purchasing power.

Auto 'Bottleneck' Removal Awarded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN RAFAEL, Calif.—To relieve the serious traffic congestion that has existed in this city and north to Ignacio since opening of the Golden Gate Bridge a year ago, contract has just been let to A. G. Raish of San Francisco as the lowest of 10 bidders, for "breaking the bottleneck" at a cost of $359,782. Work will begin at once.

A four-lane approach to the bridge from Ignacio will be provided. Ignacio is approximately 16 miles north of the bridge. Most of the work will constitute widening of the present route, but portions of the route will be shortened by new construction and an underpass at the Northwestern Pacific railroad tracks at the southern boundary of San Rafael.

Earl Lee Kelly, Director of the State Department of Public Works, reported last autumn that the average daily traffic count from the Golden Gate Bridge to the San Rafael "bottleneck" was from 8,000 to 10,000 motor vehicles.

California's registration of automobiles during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1937, passed the 2,500,000 mark.

Warfare Looms in Mexico: Cedillo Defies Cardenas Army

SAN LUIS POTOSI, Mexico, May 20 (AP)—Gen. Saturnino Cedillo spread his peasant army into the hills today to prepare for guerrilla warfare with troops of President Cardenas.

General Cedillo, Mexican Indian Rightist political opponent of Senor Cardenas, and for 20 years the dominant power of San Luis, declared he was ready to repel "all aggression."

Meanwhile President Cardenas said there would be no need to use force to carry out his ultimatum to General Cedillo to surrender the arms and ammunition of his estimated 40,000 agrarian followers. The President said most of the agrarians of San Luis Potosi State had signified willingness to enlist as reserves in the regular Army.

Spread Is Feared

The dispute was that between the Right and the Left, and many feared that if fighting began it might spread through the nation and make of Mexico another Spain.

The Cedillistas fixed their number at 18,000 to 20,000. President Cardenas, invading San Luis in person to establish calm, had 10,000 troops in the State. Two regiments of cavalry were on the way from Chihuahua, 10 observation-combat planes landed here, and probably 20,000 troops could be brought quickly from near-by states.

Assails Cardenas

The leader of Mexico's last important private army, whose fealty he held by land allotments on his estate, denied he plotted rebellion. He saw himself as the victim of efforts by enemies to destroy him, carried on since his resignation as Secretary of Agriculture in a tilt with Señor Cardenas last August.

Striking out at the President, General Cedillo said the Mexican people were "tired of the infamous dictatorship, with Communistic trimmings, that is putting an end to all sources of wealth and submerging the country in ruin and misery."

Here's a Coal-Burning Heater That Does All but Pay the Bill

PITTSBURGH, May 20 (AP)—For jaded furnace stokers, natural science offers today a permanent vacation.

Details of a coal-burning heating plant that operates for a year without stoking, damper settings or ash removing were disclosed by the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research.

This vacation from furnace tending was explained by E. T. Selig, Jr., industrial fellow at the Institute, who aided in the development of the unit.

"Carefree heating," he said, "is obtained by using anthracite, usually of buckwheat or rice size, which is conveyed from coal bin to the fire through a small conveyor tube.

"After the anthracite is burned, the ash falls by gravity over the edge of the burner into a dust-tight storage pit beneath the floor, which is large enough to provide for several months' to a year's operation. The entire system is controlled by room thermostat and is completely automatic in operation."

The size of the ash pit varies with the heating unit. However, Mr. Selig's charts show that a furnace burning seven tons of coal during a winter will need a pit approximately five feet deep and four feet wide.

Because of the high carbon content of hard coal as contrasted with soft coal, the anthracite burns to a fine ash. Under the perfected combustion conditions of the new furnace the ash is almost pulverized.

For those who don't want even the task of shoveling out the pit once a year, a specially designed can may be placed in the pit to receive the ashes. It is removed through a trap door.

One design executed by Mr. Selig has a built-in water spray that operates automatically when the stoker is firing the furnace. This spray wets the ashes in the pit, thus aiding in the prevention of dust in the basement.

Mr. Selig pointed out that the development of the gravity ash removal method is not limited to any particular type of stoker, and said it "is available to all approved anthracite stokers of bin-feed type."

"By keeping ash storage completely below the floor level, and concealed by a neat, painted cover, the resulting clean and dustless basement has new possibilities as a playroom for children or grown-ups," he added.

Adult Education Is Proving Success In 11 Prison Camps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C., May 20—Adult education teachers of the Works Progress Administration and State-Aid Education Programs, are conducting night classes in 11 prison camps in North Carolina, according to Miss Ruth Moore, Field Representative. The classes are held one or two nights each week.

Most of the prisoners are eager to learn, according to a bulletin issued by State headquarters of the Adult Education Program in Charlotte, and those who have attended regularly during the past nine months have completed about two grades, and some have done even better. The prisoners attend the classes voluntarily.

The progress made by a 17-year-old prisoner, who joined one of the classes last January, is cited by the school officials to illustrate just what is being done toward educating men and women behind prison bars. The lad could not read nor write when he joined the class. He was released from prison on April 14, after serving his term, and had completed the equivalent of three grades of school work.

"You perhaps think the age of this prisoner exceptional," reads the bulletin. "It isn't. Out of the more than 350 prisoners enrolled in WPA classes, only 45 are past 30 years of age."

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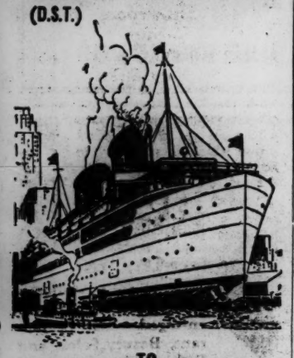

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Christian Science Lecture By Francis Lyster Jandron, C.S.B.

Francis Lyster Jandron, C. S. B., of Detroit, Michigan, a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled "Christian Science Reveals God's Ever-Presence," this noon under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the Colonial Theater. The lecturer was introduced by Ralph B. Scholfield, C. S. B., First Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

Friends:

The title of the lecture that we are about to hear is "Christian Science Reveals God's Ever-Presence." I am very grateful to be able to say that I have witnessed Christian Science reveal the presence of God under the following circumstances. As a business man I have seen it bring honesty, stability, order, justice and good in place of their opposites. On active service in the war I saw it bring strength, courage, protection, hope and healing, in place of their opposites. As a Christian Science practitioner I have seen it bring health, vitality, happiness, and morality in place of their opposites.

If you think over these positive qualities that I have mentioned, you will see that they are all attributes of God, whom we know to be infinite Mind, Life and Love. And so I have learnt that Christian Science reveals to us the ever-presence of God through the operation and healing influence of His attributes.

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

Christian Science Teaches Omnipresence of God

Christian Science enables us to prove that God is ever present with man. God directs, shelters, and sustains him throughout a never-ending life. Every one of us is free to understand the divine relationship which exists between God and man, and today is not too soon to become conscious of it. This spiritual understanding banishes fear and uncertainty, sickness and sin. The Old Testament tells us that Enoch "walked with God," and escaped the experience of death. The greatest freedom you can ever know comes with the inspired assurance that God is present. Christian Science teaches the importance and the unfailing power of God's ever-presence, and it makes clear how it can be put into practice. Those who follow its teaching gratefully acknowledge the improved health, conscious harmony, and joyful holiness which a closer acquaintance with God has brought into their lives. In his study of Christian Science, the Christian Scientist accepts the Bible without reservation. Christian Scientists are convinced that daily study of the Bible helps them to draw nearer to God. They have found that the Bible is a book which is not merely to be reverenced, but one which can be used in very practical and beneficial ways. Christian Science unlocks the treasures of the Scriptures and reveals their spiritual significance. The divine inspiration which illumines the Bible pages can be shared by all who seek it humbly, regardless of differences of age, place, or race. It speaks a universal language, and proclaims a healing message which brightens the depths of human hearts with gleams of divine radiance and power.

The Bible records the progressive unfolding of humanity's understanding of God. It contains the history of the ebb and flow of the spiritual progress of mankind. It tells of the unselfed power which accompanies obedience to God, and of the unhappy experiences which follow disregard of spiritual guidance. The Bible is not a textbook of geology or biology, to be outmoded and outgrown as new theories and discoveries come to light. While physical science is based on human reason and the testimony of the material senses, spiritual sense alone can testify of God's spiritual universe and of man's relationship to his heavenly Father. Physical science misses the glorious gospel of real manhood when it seeks cause and effect in matter and shuts God out of His own universe. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy has written (p. 209): "Spiritual sense is a conscious, constant capacity to understand God."

Mrs. Eddy Received Spiritual Discernment

Mrs. Eddy, it is well known, was from her earliest years a consecrated student of the Bible. Her momentous discovery of Christian Science, in 1866, enabled her to become the most profound interpreter of the Bible in any age. The truths of Christian Science dawned on her spiritual discernment in just the same way as the word of God unfolded itself to the spiritual discernment of the prophets. Purified by suffering and exaltation, her thought became transparent to the light of spiritual revelation. Christian Science supplies a scientific definition of God, as well as the scientific proof that God, Spirit, is infinite Truth or divine Principle; and that every fragment of revealed truth, wherever and whenever perceived, proceeds from God and is forever in accord with God. God, Spirit, is the only real cause. Sooner or later everyone must understand God and honor Him. We must do this through Science, through spiritual understanding, or we shall do it by learning the lessons of our mistakes, as we follow the way of suffering, the way of experience. The Bible vividly represents these two diverging paths, so familiar in the experience of all of us, in the two accounts of the creation, which we find recorded in the book of Genesis. The first one tells the story of man as God made him, spiritual, perfect, and complete. God was his creator, and good his only experience. The second account tells of a supposed man, as the physical senses mistakenly conceived him, sinning, suffering, dying, and disappearing. Death and disappearance are the inevitable ending of every conception which originates with physical sense.

Divine Aims Told In Simple Language

Mrs. Eddy, in her great work Science and Health, of which it is said that more copies have been sold than of any other religious work except the Bible itself, has supplied the key to the spiritual meaning of the Scriptures. The Christian Science textbook enables the student to divide between the lessons of truth and the experiences impelled by human will which separate mortals from God. Science and Health is not a book of dogma and arbitrary rules. It explains God's purpose, not through codes of rules and exceptions, but in plain language which reaches down to the level of every individual need. Science and Health makes it clear that God's voice will always reach us in tones which we can understand, whenever we are ready to listen to it, no matter how far removed from God we may seem to be. The successive chapters of Science and Health, from the opening chapter on Prayer to the Glossary which concludes Mrs. Eddy's work, bring the truth about God and man within the reach of every stage and level of human thought and culture. Science and Health crosses the barriers of ignorance and prejudice to insist that no one who desires to know God need be for a single moment deprived of the divine presence.

Science and Health contains the Science of Christianity. It reveals the infinite divine Principle by which good becomes available to man. It explains the method and practice of Christ Jesus' teachings. No imposter could have written Science and Health. No book not in accord with the revealed truth of the Bible could have withstood the tests of application, demonstration, criticism, and hostility to which Science and Health has been subjected since it was first published about sixty years ago. Thousands have been healed by reading it. As its sole author, Mrs. Eddy will always be gratefully known, and the ages will do her justice. As the indispensable textbook and companion to the Bible which enables humanity to understand and to prove man's God-given dominion over sickness and all other forms of evil, Science and Health is unique and final.

Christianly Patience Shown by Mrs. Eddy

In her book "Unity of Good" (p. 3), Mrs. Eddy has written of God: "Now this self-same God is our helper. He pities us. He has mercy upon us, and guides every event of our careers. He is near to them who adore Him. To understand Him, without a single taint of our mortal, finite sense of sin, sickness, or death, is to approach Him and become like Him." God reveals His messages to messengers divinely prepared to receive them. Mrs. Eddy is the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. The infinite power which inspired the message, commissioned the messenger, and the two can never be separated.

One who for many years enjoyed the priceless privilege of Mrs. Eddy's friendship has said of his last interview with her (The Christian Science Journal, Vol. 53, p. 528): "As I sat quietly in Mrs. Eddy's presence . . . I gained a new sense of the word patience as I realized her rich kindness to me and her love for mankind. In the sixteen years of our friendship she had revealed to me the Christianly patience of the mother guiding the child with happy friendliness and good humor, rebuking mistakes with a clarity which produced not resentment but enlightenment. But her teachings are an open book for the whole world, and those who in humility receive the teaching can prove it for themselves and others."

Place for Everyone In God's Universe

You and I have our place in God's universe, a place which no one else can fill, with work for each of us to do. Through Christian Science we may find our rightful place, hold it, and use it, to God's glory, and in loving service to our fellow men. God, the one infinite Mind, withholds no secrets from His children; all may enjoy free access to divine intelligence. As we turn away from what the physical senses seem to be saying, and lift our heads above human ways and policy, God's voice makes itself heard. God knows all. Man, made in God's spiritual likeness, has no need to supplicate Him for material benefits. In the infinite dominion which God gives, man can look out from his consciousness of God's allness, can see from the standpoint of the divine Mind, and can know himself as an indispensable part of God's divinely-ordered universe. No seeming barrier of mortality or physical dullness can limit this spiritual vision. It enables one to know all that he needs to know, and to know it at the right time; to do all that God has given him to do, and to do it wisely. In proportion to our understanding of God's nature, we are consciously bound to Him, and we become at-one with His purpose for us. Man's true place is in the divine Mind, not in vain dreams of self-glory or self-condemnation. Knowing that man reflects God, infinite intelligence, we are able to behold our rightful place. God, divine Life, inspires action and enables us to occupy our place; and, because God is omnipotent Love, He is forever present to protect us in the enjoyment of our place and in the just rewards of our unselfish labor.

Development of Talents Provides for Supply

It is within your power to prove through Christian Science that because God is ever present, you need never lack useful, happy employment. Indeed, to understand God is the divinely-bestowed talent which, if you use it faithfully, will always be abundantly sufficient to supply your human needs. It is a talent which will unfold and increase with use. To understand that God is All-in-all and that He is ever present, and to hold fast to this spiritual conviction, will enable you to meet every demand, every test, which you may be called to face. Spiritual understanding rests on a stronger foundation than any attack which evil can devise. To think otherwise is to believe mistakenly that divine power can become inactive.

In the parable of the talents Christ Jesus told a pointed story of one who neglected to use his God-given talent. This servant confessed to his master: "I was afraid, and went and hid thy talent in the earth." Thinking of his talent as his personal possession he became afraid of losing it, and when he attempted to safeguard it by burying it, it was taken from him. Whenever we bury our talent in the false sense that it is a personal possession, we are in danger of losing it. We may attribute our failure to inferiority, pride, lack of recognition, ill-health, inexperience, repression, heredity, indolence, favoritism, wrong education, or no education; but those are only names for the mistaken fear that God is not ever present. False thinking may succeed in forgetting God, but it cannot bury what God has given. The "earth," in which the servant in the parable buried his talent, is only the evidence of the physical senses. It can never really hide your God-given ability to understand and reflect God. The fear that opportunity is man-bestowed and man-possessed will disappear when you ascribe all power to God, and strive faithfully to let Him guide you. It is God who supplies your talent, places it, rewards it, and provides a useful background for it, that it may be used to His glory. God is everywhere, forever inspiring and sustaining His ideas with infinite wisdom and power. God is the only Mind, and this truth can be demonstrated by employer and employee, by buyer and seller. Human will, hypnotism, and high-pressure salesmanship, which outline material results and seek to coerce the mentality of others to accomplish them, have no place in Christian Science. The peaceful realization that God abides with all His children, reveals itself in harmonious action and in wise decisions which bless all alike.

Failures Impossible Under God's Laws

Obedience to God's law unfolds and protects the full expression of our capacity for usefulness. It saves us from lack of recognition, and from frustration of our unselfish efforts to serve our fellow men. Because God is ever present with man, there can be no failure, for God's law governs true self-expression, or the reflection of Mind. Self-expression is not attained by wantonly disregarding the laws of the land or the rights of others. It comes through unselfishness. No more convincing illustration of this could be found than the Old Testament story of Joseph, who when a lad was cruelly sold into slavery to satisfy his brothers' envy. Even unjust persecution failed to bury Joseph's talent, and for all ages he has become a type of true Christliness, because he refused to allow fear or resentment to dominate his thoughts. Not only was he delivered from persecution and injustice, but he rose from slavery to be second to the king in the land of Egypt. And there he used his God-given talent to protect his adopted people from famine, and to save his brothers who had misused him. Mrs. Eddy has referred to Joseph in Science and Health (p. 589) in this beautiful phrase: "pure affection blessing its enemies." The talent illumined by "pure affection blessing its enemies" cannot be undermined or suppressed.

Our Paramount Duty Is to Love More

To understand our at-one-ment with the Christ, Truth, our great need is to love more. Fear and resentment are evildoers, which bar the door of human consciousness against the Christ. There is always an adequate and ready safeguard against fear and resentment: Love more. When you are fearful, you are forgetting God; you are forgetting that He is All-in-all and present with you. It is your duty to God to remember that His strength is your strength; His wisdom your wisdom; His perfection your perfection. When you resent an injury, or hate a neighbor, you are forgetting that God, the divine Mind, is your Mind, reflecting itself in your consciousness through loving, healing thoughts. God is present with you when you are seeing yourself and your fellow men as God sees you and them, as neither wrongdoer, victim of wrong, nor medium of wrongdoing. You can safely trust God to guide you in the paths of justice and uprightness. In the presence of God evil destroys itself. Its unreality becomes apparent as soon as the Christ-light of spiritual understanding is turned on it. To fear evil or to resent it is to give evil a place in your consciousness, to admit that it can be somebody or do something. Your duty to God is to give glory and power to God alone. God is infinite Truth, and Truth must have the last word in every human experience. God will not walk with you to overcome evil when you are not able to say, "I love." Self-righteousness may expose and rebuke evil, but it cannot heal it, for it merely adds sin to sin.

Christian Scientists do not call evil good. They do not shrink from exposing evil. They do not seek to cover it up and ignore it. They are earnestly striving to let God, divine Love, govern them as they face evil in themselves and in others, and endeavor to overcome it with good. God's plan of salvation is for all; the divine plan is fulfilled in the destruction of evil in the individual consciousness through repentance, reformation, and understanding.

Our greatest need is spirituality. Only righteousness and equal-dealing should have a place in our relations with our fellow men. No one need be afraid that spirituality will put him at a disadvantage in his relations with others. True spirituality is not dreamy idealism or emotional ecstasy; it is spiritual seeing, knowing, and acting. It is infinite intelligence in action, and understood. It is working, watching, and praying with the divine assurance that evil will not triumph over good. This active, vital spirituality saves us from imposing on others and from being in turn imposed upon. We cannot strive too earnestly for the humility which will open the gates of consciousness to let in spiritual light, for the Christ-light never leads men or nations astray. The power of spirituality grows in our lives with every victory over self. In a beautiful passage in Mrs. Eddy's writings, our Leader has said (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 127): "One thing I have greatly desired, and again earnestly request, namely, that Christian Scientists, here and elsewhere, pray daily for themselves; not verbally, nor on bended knee, but mentally, meekly, and importunately. When a hungry heart petitions the divine Father-Mother God for bread, it is not given a stone,—but more grace, obedience, and love."

False Beliefs Overruled By Christian Science

Through Christian Science we can prove that God overrules the false belief that, for nations or for individuals, fear must be met with aggression and hate with violence. Righteous thinking can always open the way to salvation and safety. In the face of injustice we must go on loving, endeavoring patiently and forgivingly to keep within our own hearts "the peace of God, which passeth all understanding." Then we shall not fail to hear the divine command which will enable us to overcome evil with good. There are no lost sheep in God's universe. Within the heart of infinite Love there is always a place and a welcome for every penitent and honest seeker. Through suffering or through Science, through experience or through understanding, all must at last yield to God's plan of salvation, and proud human will must at last bow at the feet of Christ.

Christ Jesus told, in a parable, of the repentant prodigal who returned in penitence to his father's house. The father, you remember, went out to meet him and welcomed him joyfully. There are many of us today who are seeking to reach our Father's house through a better understanding of God. There may be times when we need help along the way. We shall not be helping our fellow wayfarer if we criticize his slow progress; or censure him unlovingly because he turns sometimes and looks backward longingly; or envy him because he seems to be walking in comfort on the shady side of the road while we trudge along in the burning sun. But we can always help him by reminding him of the royal welcome which the Father has prepared for him. We can help him and help ourselves by laying aside our own useless baggage of wrong thinking and saying "I love."

Christian Science heals disease. It heals in a way which all may practice and which all should understand. You can practice Christian Science for yourself; or, if you wish, you can receive the benefits of healing through the spiritual understanding of another. The allness of God, Spirit, is never expressed in sickness or discord; it expresses itself spontaneously and inevitably in ideas of health and holiness. In the proportion that your thoughts are guided into this atmosphere of spiritual reality, you will awake to see that a supposed consciousness of inharmony has been replaced by conscious well-being and freedom. You will be healed and you will know it.

In a Western city, the parents of a boy who was very ill of pneumonia were told one night by five attending physicians that nothing more could be done to save the child, and that he must die within a few hours. The nurse at the bedside, a graduate hospital nurse, had seen something of the healing power of Christian Science, and she turned to the parents in their extremity of anguish and implored them to dismiss the physicians and call a Christian Science practitioner to aid the child. The parents consented and a practitioner was called. No sooner did fear of certain death give place to the practitioner's calm assurance that God, divine Life, was present with that boy than the lad's condition began to improve. Before daybreak the joyous parents saw their boy entirely healed. When the devoted family physician heard what had taken place, he said, "There are some things which we doctors don't understand." There is one thing which all of us, doctors and laymen, need to understand: matter can neither make nor enforce a law of sickness or death.

Life Is Not Dependent On Physical Structures

With the help of Christian Science mortals are able to prove that there is no pleasure in sin, and that a sinful habit is not the master of man. This understanding has set thousands free who, through fear or ignorance or love of sin, had become victims of their own wrongdoing and wrong thinking, or of the wrongdoing and wrong thinking of others. Christian Science heals the sinner of his desire to sin and of the consequences of sin in the measure that he departs from sin and in true sincerity awakes to understand that God made man sinless, stainless, and free. The lofty and uncompromising moral standards of Christian Science are never a hindrance to freedom, for they bring out the best in human character and make it responsive to the "Be thou whole" of the Christ.

In a sublime passage in the opening chapter of Science and Health our Leader has said (p. 1), "The prayer that reforms the sinner and heals the sick is an absolute faith that all things are possible to God,—a spiritual understanding of Him, an unselfed love." That is the prayer which Christian Scientists are earnestly striving to live, the prayer which never goes unanswered. It rises above the false theory that man is made up of matter and that his life is dependent on physical structure and organs. It realizes the omnipotence and the omnipresence of divine Love. It awakens the sick and the sinning with its inspired assurance that God is ever present with man. The truth about man, spiritually understood, is more than a match for sickness or sin. Prayer in Christian Science tells the truth about man.

Electric Jolts From Toll Autos Ended by Gadget

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TAMPA, Fla.—Toll-bridge motorists who wonder what a grease-smeared wire is doing in the middle of the driveway are glad to hear from bridge attendants that it is there as insurance against disagreeable jolts.

Moving cars generate static electricity, and when the toll-collectors reach to take the money from a motorist the contact of hands causes a discharge of the accumulated electricity, giving both persons a jolt. These jolts would be the cause of long orations on the subject, if it were not for the silent service of the wire.

On one occasion here an indignant elderly lady crossing Gandy Bridge received such a surprise that she suspected the attendant of playing a prank. Several such instances as this put the men in charge of the bridge to work searching for a remedy. The simple solution was soon found. The discovery was the little wire cable with a wire brush on it, stuck in the driveway where it would make a contact with the car axle, thus conducting the electricity into the ground.

The device is now being generally used all over the country and abroad as well. Many of them copied the idea from Gandy Bridge here. It was submitted to the American Toll Bridge Association.

One of Australia's largest bridges is especially grateful for this invention, because frictional electricity there was so strong toll-takers had to wear rubber gloves and stand on rubber mats.

One new bridge in the East uses a small jet of water which strikes the metal part of the car wheels and grounds the current.

This story of the "shock-proofer" and its history got into the Circuit Court here, in the trial of a suit by the bridge company against the Union Bus Company for the loss of a toll house set afire by a blazing bus three years ago.

Attorneys for the bus company advanced the theory that the spark which set the bus afire was caused by the little wire brush. Bridge attendants claimed they had never seen any sparks caused from cars passing over it. The jury couldn't agree who was liable for the fire.

Faulty Wire Crash Cause

LONDON, May 20 (AP)—A public inquiry disclosed today that faulty wiring of a signal was responsible for the subway crash in which six persons were fatally injured Tuesday. The rear-end collision was one of the few mishaps on London's "underground," which enjoys an enviable safety record.

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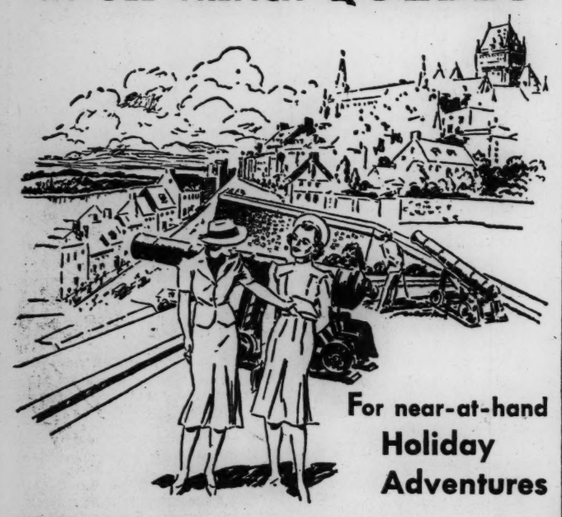

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Clash of Groups Normal In Progress of Democracy

Democracy throughout the world is under unprecedented external and internal attack as Communism and Fascism aggressively assert the superiority of their unproved systems. It is timely, therefore, that the democracies re-examine their own doctrines and their own records. A rededication to and a re-invigoration of the spiritual, moral, and political concepts of democracy should be the purpose of this re-examination. It is similarly imperative that the defects in representative democracy be detected and corrected.

By representative government is meant government with the ultimate control resting with the people, with all the political liberties of criticism and opposition scrupulously maintained, and with impartial justice open to all who seek redress from wrongs.

By dictatorship is meant a government arbitrarily imposed from the top, with political freedom abolished and the individual subordinated to the state.

This is the fifth of 12 articles in the series, "Let's Examine Democracy."

By Ralph M. Blagden

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Never," Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace told this writer, "have I seen representatives of business, labor, the farmers, and the Government together at the same time."

Yet American democracy depends as much upon agreement among these four as upon any single factor.

The clash of disagreeing factions is at once democracy's gravest political burden and its opportunity for progress.

A fair degree of progress has come out of the present clash. The United States Steel Corporation and the General Electric Company have quietly signed for a second time with the Committee for Industrial Organization. The United States Supreme Court in its recent decisions has laid down a new Magna Charta for the "general welfare," enunciating a principle of change and flexibility that is one of democracy's crowning glories.

Wilsonian Liberalism

Yet the struggle for power and the clash of interests are acute. The Government, picking up once more the thread of Wilsonian liberalism after the Harding-Coolidge-Hoover interlude, shows a disposition to extend the role of Government into positive social guidance of business. The theory that the welfare of the nation will be best served by business left free to compete is being modified. This has brought capital and Government into sharp conflict, and it has also intensified the struggle between labor and capital on many sectors.

Dr. Charles A. Beard, American historian, told this writer that he viewed the present struggle as one between property and democracy itself.

History furnishes some support for this view. The debates in the Constitutional Convention and the subsequent argument over ratification of the Constitution revealed a natural apprehension among property owners that popular suffrage might threaten their holdings.

Trend in Government

The trend in American Government has been to effect a compromise in true democratic fashion between the Socialists who would deny a man's right to own productive property and the extreme conservative who would insist upon the supremacy and impregnability of property. This compromise has resulted in property being accepted as one of the democratic rights of men. But the absolute sovereignty of property and its power to stand against the general welfare has been denied.

Yet even this process of limiting property rights has evoked clash and struggle.

This writer, aware that the struggle in Germany and Italy had paralyzed free government, sought some guiding principles to determine how the struggle in America could be limited or softened. From conversations with such men as Prof. E. Pendleton Herring, Prof. Arthur Holcombe and Prof. W. Y. Elliott of Harvard's Department of Government, three basic precepts emerged.

1. A clash of interests is to be expected in a democracy.
2. This clash should stop short of violence.
3. This clash should not permanently obstruct the promotion of the general welfare.

Opposition to Change

In the main the struggle of groups within America has stopped short of violence and generally has yielded sooner or later to the general welfare.

This final yielding of affected parties has made possible the dual advance of the nation toward higher productivity and social reforms.

Yet the clash of interests has not always stopped at violence nor has it always yielded to the general welfare.

This struggle frequently results in the trampling of civil liberties. The Civil Liberties Union in its annual report cited the following as the "centers of repression" in the United States:

Tampa, Florida, where Ku Klux Klan activities were charged; Harlan County; The Imperial Valley of Southern California, where fruit growers are said to have denied workers their right to organize; Gallup, New Mexico, where it was charged coal companies dominate the town; Jersey City, charged with suppressing rights at the instigation of open shop employers; Terre Haute, Ind., charged with denying right of assembly to Communists; Atlanta, Ga., Birmingham, Ala., and New Orleans, La., all were cited as areas where rights were curtailed. Wherever the political guarantees of free speech, free press, and free assembly, and the right to organize are denied, the struggle between labor and capital is invariably a contributory or major cause.

The Government at the moment is attempting to bolster labor's power in this struggle. It has been charged insistently that, in so doing, it has proved careless of the civil liberties of business. The Black and Minton committees, for instance, have been denounced as Fascist cells, which, with their subpoenas and orders, have resorted to illegal search and seizure.

Key in Middle Class

The American middle class is, perhaps, the key in this struggle. It historically inclines to swing against the side that is most violent and immoderate.

Fascism came to Italy when the struggle grew so unbridled that there was no civic order—nothing but confusion and national impotence. Here then is the building material of potential Fascism. So long as the wire and the cables are slack and pliable, the democratic process seems secure. When they grow taut and brittle with hatred and fear, the danger to democracy increases.

Of course, this picture is oversimplified. There are not merely labor, capital and government in a struggle for power. There are thousands of pressure groups. Each of the national sections, each of the 48 States, the Conference of Mayors, each separate business group, the various parts of labor, the unemployed, the veterans, and peace societies are all pressure groups.

Program Suggested

How shall the Federal Government hew out a clean-cut national policy amid this clash and jangle of contending groups? How will it balance the interests of these thousand "problem children" of democracy, who have "ganged up" on their parents?

The following possible recommendations for coping with this central problem of pressure groups and struggling factions emerge from this study:

1. Secretary Wallace might be provided with an opportunity to see what he has never seen—farmers, labor, business, and government together in one place for the purpose of resolving major lines of progress. Before such a conference can take place the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Progress must end their schism. This writer was told by a reliable informant that the breach in labor's ranks had impeded a Government project for a council of peace.

2. To mitigate the struggle between labor and capital, establish a more efficient arbitration system—more agencies similar to the Railway Labor Board. The posting of bonds by labor and the employer and the legalizing of trade contracts to make them binding on both parties would go far to curb most of the abuses against which business complains today.

3. Induce labor and business to act not as different classes but as part of a common undertaking. Labor is as surely capital as is capital itself. Lincoln in his second annual message to Congress said that there would be no money-capital if labor had not first put its hands to the plow and the shoemakers last. Each group should consciously educate its members to the observance of the general welfare as not only a higher responsibility than that of mere group loyalty but as the chief protection for the group. As soon as the various factions cease to act like fiercely separate classes, class consciousness can be quickly healed.

4. Establish, as Professor Pendleton suggested, an Advisory Administrative Council composed of representatives of the principal national pressure groups. Such a council might help co-ordinate and adjust group differences.

5. Let business, as the body in charge of the production upon which the national well-being depends, devise a policy of social responsibility on its own part. It is frequently asserted that all the present controls have been imposed from the outside, because none came voluntarily from within. The British Conservatives were famous at one time for having made a reasonable adjustment between their interests as businessmen and the national interest. If American business asks for power it is urged to show a responsibility to the general welfare that will warrant its being given this power.

Kwangtung Chinese Give Up Rice Diet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANTON, China—Thirty-two million persons in Kwangtung Province, reputed to be the greatest rice-eating population in China, are undergoing a drastic change in their diet, in accordance with the wartime program.

From time immemorial the Cantonese people, from ricksha coolie to Government official, have had, or generally demanded, high-grade polished rice served at their daily meals. However, the Province has never been able to produce enough rice to supply the demands, and subsequently large quantities were imported annually from other Provinces as well as from Saigon and Siam.

As a result of the Japanese coastal blockade and inland transportation difficulties, rice imports into this Province have been drastically cut. In order to save more rice, the Government closed all breweries manufacturing wines from the grain while rice-polishing mills were suspended. Even this did not solve the rice shortage.

At present a "wartime diet" is being enforced and the populace has been urged to find a substitute for rice. Farmers are now planting on large sacle, with Government assistance, so-called Irish and sweet potatoes, yams, beans, taros, and peanuts.

General Wu Te-chen, the Governor, is serving unpolished rice to his guests at official luncheons and dinners.

Congress Defeats New Attack On Government Merit System

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 20—Congress has just rejected the latest patronage raid of Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee, whose bill represented another attempt to put federal workers under the auction block of spoils distribution.

For years, the Tennessee Senator, who is recognized as a chief opponent of the merit system in the Senate, has been directing forays against the Government personnel. His latest proposal was to put under Senatorial patronage every expert or lawyer in the two score independent offices and agencies in Washington, who received $5,000 or more in salary. It was Senator McKellar's desire to require Senatorial confirmation for each of these appointees, which meant that they could neither be under the Civil Service themselves nor could men in the ranks hope to work up in the Civil Service past the $5,000 limit.

The Senate passed the McKellar amendment to the Independent Offices Appropriation Bill, though on the vigorous objection of Senator George W. Norris (Prog) of Nebraska, the sponsor of TVA. The TVA was specifically exempted from the proposal in the interest of its efficiency. Senator McKellar in the debate at that time graciously agreed to exempt TVA, which lies largely in Tennessee, acknowledging that Government efficiency would be best served there if his $5,000 Senatorial patronage rule did not apply. Little was said about the effects on efficiency of the same rule applied to other government agencies.

Reform organizations which defend the Civil Service theory, quickly pointed out that the proposal would be one more step toward demoralization of Government personnel, and would serve as an effective barrier against later extension of the merit plan.

The House promptly rejected the proposal, partly out of loyalty to the merit system goal, and partly out of a more selfish motive that the McKellar proposal deprived the House of any share in the patronage gravy. Indignation was expressed by some Members of the House at any raid on the merit system in which they did not get part of the spoils. Preponderant sentiment rejected the McKellar scheme, however, on its own merits—that it was a typical attack on good government.

Now the Senate has accepted the House repudiation, and has finally and positively dropped the matter. Experience shows, however, that this rebuke has little influence on Senator McKellar's activities, and observers forecast that he will continue his program as before along lines which have become associated with his 26 years in Congress.

At the present time, the Post Office Civil Service bill is still pending in Congress, in which Senator McKellar also attempted to weaken the program of reform. The Senate in this case also rejected his proposal to turn first, second and third class postmasters back to the old spoils system, and accepted the Ramspeck substitute, though in such diluted form that it may bring a White House veto, if adopted.

President Roosevelt sent one veto of a Post Office bill to Congress yesterday, also involving a pseudo-civil service matter. Congress passed a bill to permit certain special-delivery messengers to acquire a classified status through noncompetitive examination. Mr. Roosevelt promptly vetoed it because it arbitrarily limited application to messengers who had served five years, thereby excluding other messengers, and because the law was so worded that the postmaster would have the power to pick and choose which messengers should be selected.

Exhibitors Seek Film Inquiry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 20—Independent motion picture exhibitors were on record today as demanding a Federal investigation of the film industry, following the adoption by the Allied States Association of Motion Picture Exhibitors of a resolution requesting that the "movies" be included in any anti-trust investigation authorized in Washington.

Among the phases of picture making and exhibiting the independents want inquired into are:

1. "Causes of centralization of economic power in eight great corporations bound together in a common trade association and by contractural relations and community of interest.

2. "Pricing policies, terms and conditions of leasing films.

3. "Invasion of the exhibiting field by producers and distributors who allegedly discriminate against independent exhibitors.

4. "The effect of the existing copyright laws upon competition, price levels, profits and economic conditions generally."

The convention representing independent theater owners in 36 states was jubilant over the passage of the Neely bill in the Senate, banning block booking and blind selling. A resolution of appreciation was ordered sent to Senator Matthew M. Neely (D) of West Virginia, author of the bill. The measure now goes to the House.

A plea for peace within the motion picture industry was voiced by William F. Rodgers, general sales manager of the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer distributing corporation. He held that disputes should be settled under a voluntary system of conciliation and arbitration without government interference.

Motion pictures were lauded by Frank J. Harris, of Pittsburgh, prominent in the amusement field, at the Association's annual dinner last night, when he declared they furthered Americanism.

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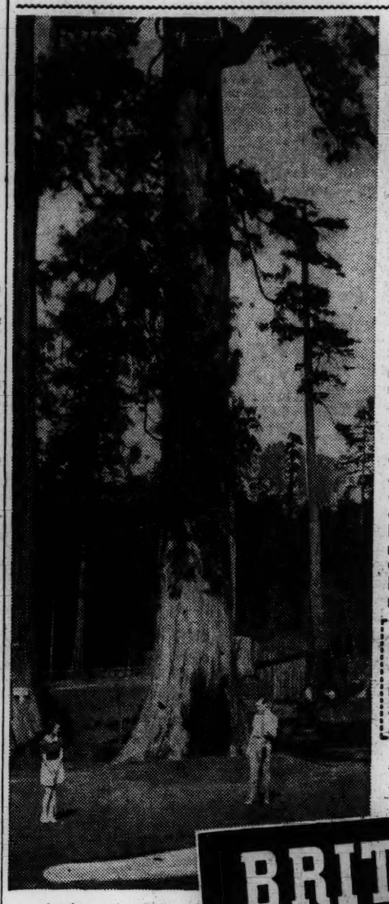

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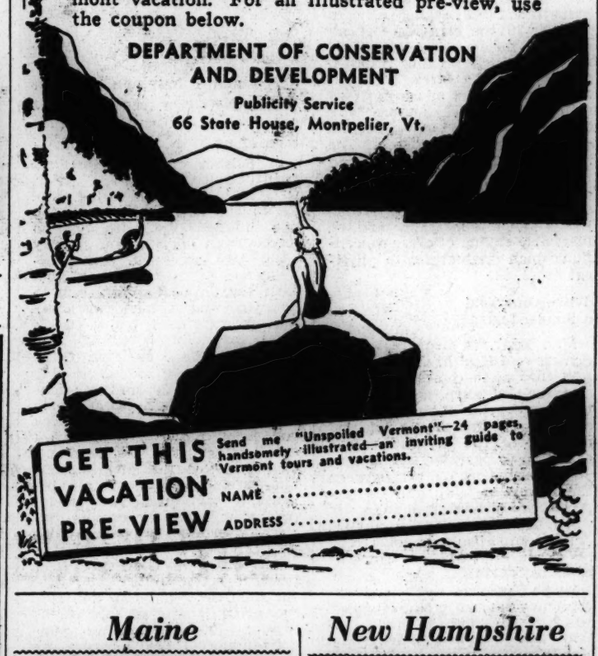

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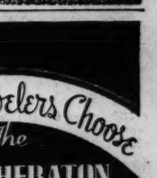

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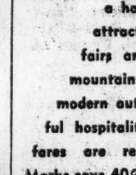

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Big Green Nine May Halt Crimson Hopes—Frisch Keyed Up Over New Outfielder

Important League Contest For Harvard and Dartmouth

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League entering its final stages, the game between Harvard and Dartmouth, tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock on Soldiers Field, has its importance. The Crimson is leading the league and has only four games to play, two with Dartmouth and two with Yale.

The Big Green started late in the league race to show its strength, but now threatens in earnest. This afternoon the Dartmouths faced Pennsylvania and headed for Boston immediately after. Harvard has won six while losing two in the race to date whereas the Hanover nine has won three and lost two.

Last year the Crimson finished in a tie with Dartmouth for second place in the league race. Ed Ingalls, Crimson ace, is expected to twirl against the promising Big Green sophomore, Bill Wonson. In a season where good pitchers are scarce, local baseball fans are favored to view two of the best in action.

League statistics favor Dartmouth in that the team batting average is .327 to Harvard's .297 and .944 in fielding to .932 for the Crimson. There are four batters in the Dartmouth line-up who are well over the .300 mark; Joe Urban, catcher, .500, Buddy McLaughlin, short stop, .429; George Hanna, left field, .375, and Charlie Tesreau, first baseman and son of the coach, .333.

To offset the Dartmouth power at bat Harvard offers Eddie Ingalls at .455, Capt. Ulysses Lupien at .448, Art Johns at .333, Bob Gannett at .321, and Rud Hoye at .308. Ingalls also is the leading pitcher of the league with four games won and none lost. Wonson has pitched all the Dartmouth league games up to today and equaled the league record for fewest hits when he held Cornell to two last week.

Other league games tomorrow can go far toward settling the league race for this year. Cornell, tied for first place a week ago today with Harvard, now rests in fourth place and can stay in the running or drop out according to the results of its doubleheader with Princeton tomorrow. Yale, second in the league standing, and close on the heels of Harvard, will face the hapless Penn nine in the remaining game. The Harvard-Dartmouth batting order:

Harvard	Dartmouth
Shean, 2b	cf, Johnson
Johns, ss	lf, Hanna
Lupien, 1b	ss, McLaughlin
Gannett, cf	c, Urban
Grondahl, 3b	2b, Linden
Hoye, rf	3b, Jenkins
Soltz, lf	rf, Hein
Fulton, c	1b, Tesreau
Ingall, p	p, Wonson

"Chief" Wonson has a fair fast ball, a deceptive change of pace and good competitive spirit. He is nicknamed "Chief," but has no Indian blood, although he looks enough like an Indian. The name was tacked on him by opponents on the southern trip.

* * *

The Indians have hit five home runs already on Memorial Field in Hanover, whereas the annual average has been about two a season. The longest home run was contributed by "Chief" Wonson.

* * *

Coach Fred Mitchell had not made a definite choice today as to whether Joe Soltz or Frank Weiner would play left field.

Carnegie Cup Regatta

ITHACA, N. Y., May 20 (AP)—Cornell will strive for its first major victory of the current rowing season when the Big Red varsity meets Yale and Princeton on Lake Cayuga this evening in the Carnegie Cup race over a two-mile course.

Yale, by virtue of its Blackwell Cup triumph over Penn, is favored while Princeton, beaten in every major race thus far, is out of consideration. Cornell, which has shown impressive power but very little else in its outings to date, is due and the impression is that once the Ithacans get the power under control it will be a hard boat to beat.

President Plans To View Sprint Race for Crews

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 20 (AP)—Crews of Harvard, Pennsylvania and Navy planned workouts on the Severn River today in preparation for tomorrow's Adams Cup race to decide the eastern sprint championship.

Navy, winner of the Adams Cup in 1936 and 1937, will be defending the sprint title in the mile and three-quarters pull as President Roosevelt, a Harvard man, watches from a yacht.

Harvard brings an undefeated varsity eight here and Pennsylvania challenges Navy's supremacy with a crew that outrowed Princeton and Columbia in the Child's Cup regatta last Saturday.

The Crimson's 180-pound shell will have a four-pound average advantage over undefeated Navy and three pounds over Penn.

The varsity race is scheduled to get underway about 5 p. m., following the freshmen and junior varsity events.

Favorites Reach Net Semifinals

There are two good singles matches scheduled today in the semifinals of the women's state singles tennis tournament at The Country Club courts. One is when the defending champion, Virginia Rice Johnson, meets Mrs. J. D. Corbiere, runner-up for the title last year and the other is between Katharine Winthrop, seeded No. 2, and Mrs. Donald E. Cameron, seeded fourth.

These four players reached the semifinals yesterday. Mrs. Johnson coasted through to a 6—0, 6—4 victory over little Cissy Madden, state junior champion, while Mrs. Corbiere found the going easy against Emily Lincoln, former Smith College player, 6—1, 6—0.

Mrs. Cameron was extended to a three-set match against Dorothy Wightman before winning, 4—6, 6—0, 9—7. Miss Winthrop advanced on a default by Mrs. J. L. Bremer.

Mrs. Philip Theopold and Virginia Ellis paired to down Mrs. T. R. Madden and Marion Sleeper, 6—1, 8—6, in the doubles play. The team of Marjorie Morrill Painter and Mrs. Corbiere was carried to three sets to win its match against Mrs. Henry Guild and Miss Lincoln, 2—6, 6—0, 7—5.

Nearing the End of the College Season

By a Staff Photographer

Bob Guglielmo
B. U. Pitcher

Above—Northeastern Players, Left to Right: Capt. Ralph McDonald, James Connolly, Bill Little, Ray Johnson and Frank Meehan
Below—Harvard's Hard-Hitting First Baseman, Capt. Ulysses Lupien

Princeton Team Is Favored For Heptagonal Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., May 20—Seven Ivy college track teams will gather in Palmer Stadium tomorrow for the fourth annual running of the Heptagonal Games, one of the high lights of the Spring track season in eastern collegiate circles.

Princeton's host trackmen, by virtue of an undefeated dual meet season and several pretty certain first-place entries, are favored to take the team title over the squads from Columbia, Yale, Cornell, Pennsylvania, Dartmouth and Harvard.

The Tigers' strongest opposition will come from the defending Yale's and from Columbia's powerful contingent, either of whom may upset pre-game dope. The other teams are expected to take points here and there, but the championship seems to be definitely the property of one of these three outfits.

Old Nassau's strength rests to a great degree with the performance of Capt. Pete Bradley, a favored entry in both the half-mile and mile races. In the sprints Princeton will have Bill Wilson against the Columbia pair, Ben Johnson and Herb Weast.

The Orange and Black has another potential winner in its mile relay team, which had a highly successful season on the indoor track this Winter while in the field events Bill Lynch should take the hammer throw and Anson Perina is a good choice against Columbia's Johnson in the broad jump.

In the 440 relays Yale, with such speedy sprinters as Burlingame, Millett, Kerr and Hessberg, is expected to take the championship away from the University of Pennsylvania, although Johnson and Weast make Columbia a front-rank contender.

Other outstanding events will find Ham Hucker of Cornell, Capt. Jack Donovan of Dartmouth and Al Hessberg of Yale running a tight race for the 220 low hurdles title, Ted Day and Jay Shields of Yale challenging Title-Holder Donovan in the 120 high hurdles, and the Eli captain, Dick Harding, and Columbia's Dick Ganslen vieing in the pole vault.

B. U. Letters

Boston University's Faculty Committee on Athletics has approved awards in varsity indoor track and varsity basketball. Track awards went to Capt. Douglas Raymond, Robert Gibson, Samuel Wilson, and Joseph Rector. Basketball to Capt. Russell Lawry, Saul Nechtem, William Black, Theodore Rosenthal, Robert Leahy, John King, Jr., Charles Farrell, Jack Rotman, Irwin Kopecky, and Al Holgerson, manager.

W. G. A. Golf Standing

First Teams

	Matches Won	Matches Lost	Points Won	Points Lost
Midland	7	2	53	28
Central	7	2	47	34
Northern	6	3	44	37
The Country Club	5	4	48	33
Middlesex	1	8	28	53
Southern	1	8	23	58

Results Yesterday
Midland 5, The Country Club 4.
Central 5, Northern 4.
Middlesex 7, Southern 2.

Second Team

Northern	8	1	55	26
The Country Club	7	2	49	32
Middlesex	5	4	36	45
Midland	4	5	39	42
Central	3	6	41	40
Southern	0	9	23	58

Results Yesterday
Northern 6, Central 3.
The Country Club 6, Midland 3.
Middlesex 5, Southern 4.

Third Team

The Country Club	8	0	56	25
Middlesex	5	4	39	42
Midland	5	4	38	43
Central	3	6	40	41
Southern	3	6	36	45
Northern	2	7	34	47

Results Yesterday
Central 7, Northern 2.
The Country Club 7, Midland 2.
Middlesex 6, Southern 3.

Boston Twilight Golf League Standing

	Won	Lost
Brae Burn	45	15
Charles River	40	20
Weston	31½	28½
Commonwealth	28	32
Winchester	26½	33½
Wellesley	10½	49½

Results Yesterday
Brae Burn 10, Commonwealth 5.
Charles River 10, Wellesley 5.
Winchester 9½, Weston 5½.

Suburban Twi Four-Ball League Standing

	Won	Lost
Blue Hills	20½	15½
Wollaston	25½	19½
Needham	25	20
Furnace Brook	20½	24½
Norfolk	18	27
Trapelo	16½	29½

Local Colleges Busy Season At Peak This Week

The busy season for local collegiate sports has reached its peak, and from now until the college year closes in June there will be diminishing activities among athletic teams.

To start with, Boston University winds up its regular baseball and track season tomorrow. The Terrier nine travels to Connecticut for a contest with Wesleyan, while the track squad competes in the New England Intercollegiate A. A. meet at Brown Field, Providence

Other games scheduled for tomorrow afternoon find Northeastern going over to the Medford Oval for a tussle with Tufts and Dartmouth's Big Green Indians invading Harvard for an Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League game.

Next week Northeastern finishes its diamond season. The Huskies close their season with two away-from-home games. On Monday Coach Herb Gallagher takes his team over to Harvard and then on Wednesday moves on to Durham, N. H., where the University of New Hampshire Wildcats are met.

Both Tufts and Harvard have extended their sport season to the third week of June. Besides meeting Northeastern next week, the Crimson has a date scheduled with Rhode Island State College on Wednesday and an engagement with Holy Cross at Worcester on Saturday.

The Jumbos only have one baseball tilt scheduled next week. Brown is listed for the Medford Oval on Wednesday. Tufts' track team will compete in the New England Intercollegiates at Providence tomorrow as will Northeastern. The Jumbos' final track meet will come next Saturday when the Cindermen tackle Trinity at Hartford, Conn.

Tennis and lacrosse will occupy Tufts' athletes also this week end. The Jumbo tennis team entertains W. P. I. tomorrow, while the lacrosse aggregation plays Hobart at Geneva, N. Y., which will mark the final contest of the year for the Medford team. The net squad has two more matches scheduled, Springfield coming to Tufts on May 24 and the Jumbos journeying to Amherst on the 27th.

British Name Eight For Curtis Cup Team

LONDON, May 20 (AP)—The British Ladies Golf Union today named a team of eight to play the United States in the Curtis Cup international matches at Winchester, Mass., Sept. 7-8.

The British team will be made up of Pamela Barton, former U. S. and British champion; Jessie Anderson, Elsie Corlett, Mrs. Marjorie Garon, Mrs. A. M. Holm, Clarrie Tiernan, Mrs. J. B. Walker and Mrs. Wallace Williamson, who will captain the squad.

Five of these have had Curtis Cup experience. Miss Barton, now attempting a comeback after a year's illness, and Mrs. Walker were members of the 1934 and 1936 teams. Miss Anderson, British champion of 1937, and Mrs. Holm were members of the 1936 team and Miss Corlett of the 1932 squad.

Mrs. Garon, Miss Tiernan and Mrs. Williamson all are newcomers.

Curtis Cup competition, inaugurated in 1930 with an unofficial match in England, has produced close rivalry between the two countries. Great Britain won the first test, 8—6 and held the Americans to a 4½ to 4½ draw in 1936. America won the 1932 and 1934 series.

Eastern College Scores

Baseball

Brooklyn 9, Cathedral 0.
Lafayette 10, Princeton 4.
Manhattan 8, L. I. U. 7.
Norwich 14, St. Michael's 0.

Polo

Lawrenceville 12, Princeton 11.

Track

Newton 72, Queen's College 32.

Promising Field Opened N. E. Meet This Afternoon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 20—Fifty-one years of competition in the New England Intercollegiate track and field title meet has not produced a finer field than that which faced the barrier on Brown Field, Providence. Trials opened at 3:45 this afternoon. The field events will open at 1:00 o'clock tomorrow and the track events will follow at 2:00 o'clock.

Rhode Island, Maine, Boston College, Brown and Holy Cross held the favoritism as meet time approached. And any of that group can win if given full sway to its scoring possibilities, and important points are cut away from the leading rivals.

Rhode Island State, winner last year with 25 1-12 points, can gather between 30 and 40 points, for instance, if Dana Conley takes second or third in the high and low hurdles; Carle Morrill fourth in the 440; Stanley Holt first or second in the mile and 880; Bill Eckhart first in the two-mile and John McCormick, third or fourth in the same event; Al Robblee, fourth in the 100 and Frank Lord fourth in the 220; Irving Folwartshny, Jim Brown and Bill Barlow, first, third and fourth in the hammer; Aldrich and Folwartshny second and third in the discus; Gladding second in the discus; Singsen first in the vault; Perkins, Hammarlund and Hedberg in the other places in the vault; Larkin in the low places in the high jump, and Blount in the low places in the 100.

Can Compile 30

Boston College can compile about 30 points, generally considered enough to win, if McFarland wins the high hurdles and McNally places; Zeimetz runs second in the 100, 220 and broad jump; Gill wins the 440 and places in the half; McFarland third or fourth in the low hurdles; Swenson and Gilligan, second and fourth in the shot; Gilligan, third or fourth in the discus; McFarland and McNally in the lower places in the high jump and Underwood in the placing in the two-mile.

Maine can gather upward of 30 points if Hurwitz places in both dashes; Gowell places in both hurdles; Hunnewell runs one or two in the two-mile; Don Smith runs first or second in both the 880 and mile; Haggett picks up a place in the 880; Johnson finishes third in the hammer; McCarthy places in the high jump and Hardison and Leonard place in the vault.

Brown and Holy Cross can also both be figured in. Brown with Horowitz favored in the shot; Singsen leading the race for first in the broad jump, Clapp rated for first in the 220 hurdles and first or second in the 100; McLaughry second in the hammer and fourth in the discus; Bernstein, second or third in the broad jump; Chafee fourth in the 220; Clark a place in the high jump; and Kapstein second or third in the javelin, might conceivably approach 30 points.

Upsets Can Happen

Give Holy Cross 10 points with Scanlon in the 100 and 220; Stanton, third in the mile and third or fourth in the 880; Gallogly second in the shot, first in the discus, and second in the javelin; Rylisko fourth in the broad jump; and Bergin and McHugh places in the mile and two-mile; and the Crusader is right up near the probable winning total.

But men of the type of Gallagher, Schwartz, Cook and Moore of Williams; Coan of Amherst; Miles of Northeastern; Thomson and Kites of M. I. T.; White and Pope of Bowdoin; Raymond and Wilson of Boston University; Quinlan and Folsom of Tufts; Rogers, Heermans and Clarke of Wesleyan, and Quinn of New Hampshire; as well as the members of the favored teams, can make or break a team's title quest.

Red Sox Batting Averages

	G	AB	R	H	RBI	Av.
Peacock	4	8	0	4	2	.500
Chapman	21	75	9	27	14	.360
Cronin	23	76	21	27	13	.355
Foxx	25	94	22	33	39	.351
Cramer	25	103	25	33	9	.320
Vosmik	25	106	22	32	14	.302
Higgins	25	85	13	21	15	.247
Desautels	22	66	11	16	8	.242
Doerr	25	90	8	21	14	.233
McNair	10	18	4	4	2	.222
Osternueller	5	11	1	2	0	.182
Nonnenkamp	17	23	6	4	4	.174
Wilson	6	12	2	2	2	.167
Berg	5	8	0	1	0	.125
Bagby	5	8	0	1	0	.125
Marcum	9	16	2	1	1	.063
Grove	7	20	2	1	0	.050
Gaffke	5	3	0	0	0	.000
McKain	7	4	0	0	0	.000
Wagner	4	2	1	0	0	.000
Dickman	4	1	0	0	0	.000
Rogers	3	1	0	0	0	.000

Pitching Records

	G	Inn	Hits	Won	Lost	P.C.
Grove	7	60	56	6	0	1.000
Ostermueller	5	30⅓	28	2	0	1.000
Rogers	3	5⅔	5	1	0	1.000
Marcum	6	37	49	3	1	.750
Bagby	5	20⅓	19	2	1	.667
Wilson	6	35⅓	32	2	3	.400
Wagner	4	5⅔	4	0	1	.000
Dickman	4	9⅓	10	0	1	.000
McKain	7	13⅔	13	0	3	.000

Stengel Calls Slaughter Year's Leading Freshman

BULLETIN

Today's game between the Bees and Cardinals was postponed. Tomorrow will be Ladies' Day.

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When the St. Louis Cardinals unpacked their traveling bags at the Hotel Kenmore this morning, preparatory to opening a two-game series with the Bees at National League Field, they had among them Enos Bradsher Slaughter, a young man whose name may eventually become a household word in and around the Mound City. In an otherwise drab season, this rookie outfielder is one of the few encouraging Cardinal notes.

Returning from his initial western tour recently, Manager Casey Stengel of the Bees picked Slaughter as the outstanding freshman presented by the National League this season. "He is far ahead of the rest," is how Casey put it.

Dangerous Offense

Since the beginning of the race, which has been a disappointment for the Cardinals, Slaughter has hit hard and played a respectable center field. When the unofficial averages were last released he was in the vicinity of .350, with a generous assortment of extra-base drives included in the hit total. Teamed in the batting order with Joe Medwick and Johnny Mize, he gives the Red Birds the most dangerous one-two-three offense in the circuit.

Baseball is loaded with "flowers" who bloom in the spring, only to fade when the sun is baking major diamonds. But Slaughter looks like the exception. At least, that is the opinion of all who have watched him swing at enemy pitching and chase fly balls.

Slaughter is making the grade after only three years in organized baseball. In the spring of 1394 he flashed at Greensboro, N. C., where the Cardinals conducted a trial camp for youngsters. As a result the parent club sent him to Martinsville (Va.) in the Bi-State League the following season, where he broke down fences with line drives and easily earned a promotion.

Moved Up Fast

In 1936 the boy turned up with Columbus, Ga., an outfit in the Class B South Atlantic League, and batted .325. By this time scouts from all over the country were watching him, but the Cardinals had him chained and would not listen to offers.

Last year Slaughter graduated to the Class AA Cardinal farm at Columbus, Ohio, where he set the American Association batting pace at .382 in 154 games. In one streak through June and early July he hit safely in 34 straight games, to set a record for the season. Offensively, he is the prize package of the 1938 rookie crop.

* * *

While the Bees are amazing the populace with their success in beating the Pittsburgh Pirates, particularly in extra innings, it is interesting to note that Manager Casey Stengel's pitching staff has put together a record that paces the league. Boasting a total of 15 complete games, the Bee group heads all other staffs, the American League included.

* * *

The Giants, who currently are leading the pennant race by 4½ games, have seen 14 starting pitchers go the route. Next come the Cincinnati Reds with 11. The Cubs, who are looked upon as the only serious threat to the Giants, have only six. The Pirates, whom the Bees knocked into fourth place yesterday by that 4-to-3 triumph in 11 innings, have only four.

Several Harvard Sport Teams End Season Tomorrow

Spring sport teams of Harvard will compete tomorrow in the heaviest week-end of the season and the schedule of 18 events will conclude the year's competition for all except the varsity and freshman baseball teams, the varsity, junior varsity, and freshman crews, and the varsity track team.

Of the 18 events tomorrow 10 will be contested in Cambridge or vicinity and eight away. The away schedule calls for the varsity, junior varsity, and freshman crews to meet Navy and Pennsylvania at Annapolis in the outstanding regatta of the May rowing season. The freshman 150-pound crew as well as the championship Harvard house crew will compete against similar Yale crews at Derby. The varsity track and field team will compete in the fourth annual Heptagonal Meet at Princeton. The varsity golf team, winners of the Northern Division, and Princeton, winners of the Southern Division, will play off for the Eastern Intercollegiate League championship at Stamford, Conn. The freshman tennis team will meet Yale at New Haven.

Freshmen Play Exeter

Featuring the home schedulings will be the varsity baseball game with Dartmouth to be played at Soldiers Field at 3 p. m. The freshman baseball team will meet Exeter on the freshman diamond at 3 p. m.

Other home contests will find the varsity lacrosse team playing Yale on the New Athletic Field at 2:30 p. m. and the freshman lacrosse teams of both Harvard and Yale will meet at the same time. The varsity tennis team will meet Yale on the Divinity Courts at 2 p. m. and the Harvard-Yale polo match is to be played at Myopia Hunt Club, Hamilton, at 4 p. m.

On the Charles River, the varsity and junior varsity 150-pound crews of Harvard, Yale, and Princeton will row over the Henley distance in the annual Goldthwait Cup regatta. The junior varsity 150's will row at 4:30 with the start off the Technology boat house below the Cottage Farm Bridge and the finish below the Harvard Bridge off the Cambridge shore. The varsity 150's will row the same course at 5 p. m.

Rowing the A. R. A. Regatta at Lake Carnegie, Princeton, last week, Harvard, after a faulty start, trailed Yale by two-thirds of a length at the finish. In the race tomorrow, Harvard has high hopes of defeating Yale and thus winning its first Goldthwait Cup Regatta since 1929.

Goldthwait Cup

The Goldthwait Cup was given to Harvard by Henry Kimball Prince, Harvard '24, in May, 1926, as a memorial to a former member of the class of 1924. Princeton won the cup in 1926, 1928, 1933, and 1935. Harvard won the cup in 1927, 1929, and Yale won the cup in 1930, 1931, 1932, 1934, 1936, and 1937.

At the Belmont Spring Country Club the Harvard freshman golf team will meet the Yale freshmen, and at the Oakley Country Club a Harvard junior varsity golf team will compete in the New England Intercollegiates.

Additionally, the Harvard Athletic Association is running an interscholastic track and field meet in the Stadium which has attracted 67 schools and 668 individual entries.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Bees Climb to Third Place

The Pirates and Bees are staging a little World Series all their own. At least, the first five acts of their annual 22-game show suggest some sort of a "crucial" battle.

Although not a great deal of interest, outside of Boston and Pittsburgh, is centered on the National League struggles between the Buccs and Bees, these clubs are engaging in a series that may have established a record. In winning four out of five from Pie Traynor's club, Boston has played 56 innings with its western rival. In order, the teams have played 12, 10, 9, 14 and 11 innings before final decisions were reached.

Traynor Dropped Three

In the current three-game Boston set, Traynor absorbed a trio of defeats after playing 34 innings. The opener of the Hub series, the only normal nine-inning contest between the two teams to date, went to the Bees, 1 to 0, although they made just one hit.

If the Pirates are considered a pennant threat, Casey Stengel's gang of Bees has done a consistent job of driving them back. In fact, as a result of his continued success in competition with the Pittsburgh outfit, Stengel today was located in third place, only 1½ games behind the second-place Chicago Cubs. The Buccs stood fourth, trailing the Bees by two percentage points.

Although displaying the weakest offense in either major league, Stengel has a club with enough pitching and defensive agility to make the season interesting for contenders and second division occupants alike. On occasions they had days that suggested a dangerous attack, such as yesterday, when they made 13 safeties against the Pirates. But in winning a majority of their 12 games, the Bees have been a team of opportunists—punching timely hits when they meant important runs.

The relief pitching of Ira Hutchinson featured yesterday's game at the Beehive. Ira relieved Lou Fette in the third inning and shut out the Buccs during the last nine innings. It was his third straight victory, against no defeats, and all have come in relief roles. Ira has beaten the Pirates twice and Brooklyn once.

Little Rabbit Warstler's single, scoring Al Lopez who had doubled, broke up the game in Boston. The Bees have now won five in a row. Their next opponent hails from St. Louis.

The Cubs sliced another game from New York's lead in the National League, the Terrymen now pacing the field by 4½ contests. Big Bill Lee, who had failed to finish any of his previous 11 starts—including last season—went 10 innings and stopped the Giants with five hits. Lee also walked and scored the deciding run in the 1-to-0 duel.

Cubs Win Again

The Cubs, by taking two straight from the leaders, have suggested a comeback. Of course, they never did slip very far behind the Terrymen, but a weak hurling staff threatened to handicap Charley Grimm. Perhaps, after all, the Bruins are a menace to the Giant title.

Putting over their final run with the help of a walk, a balk and an error, the Phillies defeated the Reds yesterday, 5 to 4. At Brooklyn, Ernie Koy's three-run homer paced the Dodgers to an 8-to-4 triumph over the Cardinals.

The American League had a new leader today. The Cleveland Indians were back there after an absence of almost two weeks. The change came about when the Tribe took Washington, 15 to 3, while the Red Sox were losing to the White Sox, 4 to 0, in an abbreviated seven-inning game.

Rudy York and Hank Greenberg hit home runs as the Tigers scored over the Athletics, 6 to 2. Together the pair accounted for four of the runs. The Yankees, located in third place behind the Red Sox, were kept idle in St. Louis by rain.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	18	9	.667
Boston	18	9	.640
New York	15	9	.625
Washington	17	13	.567
Chicago	9	11	.450
Detroit	11	14	.440
Philadelphia	7	17	.292
St. Louis	7	18	.280

Results May 19
Detroit 6, Philadelphia 2.
Cleveland 15, Washington 3.
Chicago 4, Boston 0. (7 innings)
One game postponed.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	19	6	.760
Chicago	16	12	.571
Boston	12	11	.522
Pittsburgh	13	12	.520
Cincinnati	13	14	.481
St. Louis	12	13	.480
Brooklyn	11	18	.379
Philadelphia	6	16	.273

Results May 19
Chicago 1, New York 0 (11 innings).
Boston 4, Pittsburgh 3 (11 innings).
Brooklyn 8, St. Louis 4.
Philadelphia 5, Cincinnati 4.

Bees Batting Averages

	Games	A.B.	Rns	Hits	R.B.I.	Ave.
Reis	4	7	1	4	1	.571
Lanning	5	4	2	2	0	.500
Weir	3	3	1	1	0	.333
Cooney	15	32	4	10	1	.313
Cuccinello	24	89	11	25	15	.281
Fletcher	20	60	9	16	7	.267
Shoffner	6	15	2	4	0	.267
Mueller	16	53	6	13	6	.245
Di Maggio	24	88	6	21	12	.239
MacFayden	6	13	1	3	0	.231
West	19	66	9	15	7	.227
Moore	24	91	13	20	13	.217
English	17	52	5	11	6	.212
Garms	12	29	5	6	4	.207
Lopez	11	30	3	6	0	.200
Warstler	24	90	9	18	7	.200
Maggert	11	10	1	2	4	.200
Turner	6	20	2	3	3	.150
Hutchinson	5	7	0	1	0	.143
Fette	6	12	0	1	0	.083
Riddle	2	3	0	0	0	.000
Errickson	2	2	0	0	0	.000

Pitching Records

	Games	In'gs	Hits	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hutchinson	5	15	16	3	0	1.000
MacFayden	6	33	34	2	1	.667
Turner	6	53⅓	49	3	3	.500
Shoffner	6	43⅓	34	2	3	.400
Fette	6	38	35	1	3	.250
Errickson	2	4	3	0	1	.000
Lanning	5	11⅔	20	0	0	.000
Weir	3	8⅓	10	0	0	.000
Reis	1	1	0	0	0	.000

Where to Dine

BOSTON

Good Food by Expert Chefs

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Painting With Flowers—A Study of Arrangements

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Uses Materials Like Pigments Adding Fruits and Berries

Mrs. Constance Spry Masses Her Flower Colors, Seeks Effect of Paintings, Rejects Rigid Rules

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Mrs. Constance Spry has brought from her native England a strongly individual message to garden lovers and designers of flower arrangements in the United States. First, she is a colorist and uses her material like pigments. Second, she seeks interesting tones, textures, and forms wherever there is growth—and very largely in the vegetable garden and the fruit orchard—instead of confining herself to rare flora. Third, she is a pragmatist in her art; that is, she rebels against tape measures and yardsticks, which have dominated certain "schools," and advocates spontaneity in gaining effects. By spontaneity she does not mean haphazard handling of material but only that its choice should grow out of a preliminary visualization of what is desirable and should be perfected by critical judgment rather than by rules based on proportional inches. The final criterion, she feels, must be loveliness and suitability.

The value attached to color in all Mrs. Spry's arrangements results from the need of brilliance in England's gray atmosphere. But even though most climates in the United States are sunnier, taste at the present moment indicates that Americans, too, rejoice in strong and vibrant harmonies. Mrs. Spry loves the old Dutch paintings, where the flowers shine out like jewels, and her compositions are strongly influenced by such artists as Jan de Heem, Van Huysum, and Rachel Ruysch.

When I said that Mrs. Spry uses her paints like pigments, I meant not only that she composes colorful designs but also that she does not sentimentalize her material any more than a painter does his palette. Neither a tea rose laid tentatively on her experimental table nor a lump of yellow ocher under an artist's thumb is of consequence in itself. Both exist for what they can contribute to a picture.

This picture, in Mrs. Spry's case, is conceived in relation to the room where it is to be, the destined position of the vases in that room, and the kind of life for which the room is a stage. This means that she would design flower arrangements according to whether the apartment had plain or patterned walls, or dark or pale walls; and that she would instinctively conceive a different image for a vase to be set on a table from one to be placed on a mantel; that she would reflect in her arrangement something of the character of the dominant piece of decoration near it; and that she would not use field flowers in a Louis XV drawing room nor orchids in a Cape Cod cottage.

Adventures in Color and Form

She tells the story of composing a design which was to be placed near the portrait of a guardsman wearing a red coat, a very glowing canvas. She arranged a mixture of reds that matched the tones in the portrait, but the flowers remained dull by the side of the pigments. So she added a few magenta blossoms and these, although they did not reproduce any hue in the painting, brought her composition to life and so animated all the other reds that the result was a harmony which held its own against the brilliance of the guardsman's uniform.

She says it took her a long time not to be afraid of reds, but she finds now that it is possible to combine every shade and tone and to add purple.

On occasions she likes to design all-white arrangements, and then she strips the foliage from her flowers and makes them compact masses of her pure white material, varying the forms and modulating the tones. Once she had a ballroom to decorate which had pale walls, Waterford chandeliers and a superb portrait painted in blacks and whites. In order to underscore the authority of this work, she cut away from her composition of unbroken white all leafage and introduced black berries among her snowy petals—thus paying obeisance to the portrait and directing all eyes toward it.

Foliage as Architecture

When the foliage belonging to the flowers used is not of the shape and color needed, she eliminates it and introduces other greenery. Foliage, she states, is so important that it should never be used as a filler, a stopgap, but always architecturally.

Colors, she maintains, must be massed, never sprinkled. In choosing shapes she feels that it is important in every composition to use a few dominant forms which have what she calls "faces," that is, bold contours, and to use with them, for background, atmosphere and variety, the recessive types. This method keeps one from producing fuzzy effects, which are always unattractive.

Materials and Methods

Decorative kale, gray, white, purple, dramatically veined, richly scalloped and fringed, is one of her favorite materials. She likes, too, rhododendron leaves, weeping birch, the bare stems of yellow willow. Seed pods, rose hips and acorns are important in her repertory. Like her beloved Dutch flower painters, she introduces into some of her compositions vegetables and fruits—artichokes, tomatoes, cherries, grapes—and finds it interesting to echo her color from fruit to neighboring flower. On the whole, she has a decided affection for humbler varieties, feeling, as she says, that very highly developed specimens are often "too obvious," and that subtler effects can be gained with old-fashioned types.

Containers should decidedly be integrated with the composition. To express her preference in vases, a series has been developed, classical in their forms and with, on the outside, a natural mat finish that resembles plaster. The shapes vary according to the positions for which they are designed. Basin-like forms with flat backs are made to hang on walls; long, low ovals are best for mantelpieces; bowls, crowns, flared mugs, rectangular boxes and calyxes fill other needs. The mat exterior finish can be tinted to harmonize with backgrounds. Mrs. Spry likes to support her arrangements in crumpled chicken wire stuffed into the vases and tied temporarily. When balance has been established the strings are removed. She warns against glass vases when any stems which will finally cloud the water are used in the composition.

Mrs. Spry came to the United States under the auspices of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, and she has already lectured in many parts of the country. In England her work, which began very simply by doing flower compositions for friends and then for those friends' friends, has now expanded into a business, in which she employs four senior assistants and a staff of helpers. By eleven o'clock in the morning, she told the writer, a score of contracts to be executed that day may already have arrived, and more will follow. She has a training school from which all her workers graduate, and in her seven-acre garden in Kent she cultivates flowers, foliage, berries and shrubs which cannot be bought from commercial florists. These, on the other hand, supply her with those flowers which she does not grow, and all day long crates of material are rushed into her London offices, examined, sorted and repacked to be transported hither and yon to homes, where their contents are composed by trained workers from Mrs. Spry's firm, Flower Decorations, Ltd., into arrangements.

Reginald A. Malby & Co.

In an Old Gilt Crib Are Arranged Masses of Geraniums, Scarlet, Crimson, Rose, Vermilion, Demonstrating the Facility With Which All Shades of Red May Be Mingled Into Harmony. By Constance Spry

Picnic Statistics

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Picnic time has rolled around again and a few statistics might be helpful for those who delight in outdoor meals.

One pound of cold boiled or baked ham will serve 6 to 8 people. One pound of meatloaf or other picnic meats will serve an equal number. However, if you plan to cook hamburg, steaks or chops, allow a quarter-pound raw meat per person.

One quart of ice cream or any frozen mixture will serve 6 to 8.

One dozen lemons will make enough lemonade to quench about 16 thirsts. The amount of juice will depend somewhat, of course, on the size of the fruit and the amount of water added.

One loaf of sandwich bread will make 12 double sandwiches, or 24 when they are cut in half.

Two-thirds cup creamed butter will spread both sides of this number of sandwiches.

One pint of sandwich filling will make the sandwiches complete.

One 4-pound chicken will make about 2 cups of diced meat.

One quart of salad will serve 8 persons.

One 10-inch cake can be cut into 16 fair-sized pieces.

One-half pound of potato chips will serve 8.

For something a little unusual you might try rock-grilled steaks or chops. After the fire is going select smooth rocks and clean them off thoroughly. Then heat them in the coals, grease the top lightly, lay the meat on and let it sizzle until done.

M. W. D.

Reginald A. Malby & Co.

In a Jardinière Table Michaelmas Daisies and Outdoor Chrysanthemums Are Mixed With—Kale, No Less! Arrangement by Constance Spry

Fruits for the Small Garden

Gardening

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the joys of gardening is to pick large, juicy fruits directly from one's own garden. So many times garden friends have said, "My garden is too small to raise fruits." But it is truly surprising what a small area will produce.

What fruits can one have in the home garden? Strawberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, can be produced in quantity from a small plot. Two other products are particularly liked: rhubarb and asparagus. There are several ingenious ways of utilizing some of these busy varieties. One gardener has used a row of raspberries for a hedge effect at the rear of his garden. A variety like the Latham if planted in good soil and generously fertilized will grow canes annually to a height of five to seven feet. If the soil is naturally moist or can be watered at regular intervals the foliage will keep green and glossy through the season. Blackberries can be used also, but they are tremendous growers, and have to be drastically pruned. The roots will extend under ground for several feet or yards, and then send up a new shoot. These must be hoed off without compunction. A hedge two feet wide is breadth enough. Cut out the canes which bear as soon as the fruiting season is over to let the new canes have all the moisture and food. These plants are biennials. The new shoots which come up from the roots in the spring will bear their fruit the following season.

♦ ♦ ♦

Last season the writer had a row of Catskill strawberries eighty-five feet long. From this was picked about one hundred and thirty quarts of berries. The Catskill is one of the newer varieties: large deep red, and of superb quality. It is a "perfect" flowering berry and needs no other variety near for cross pollination. Strawberries like a good loam soil, well fertilized, and moisture enough to form large fruits. Set the plants about eighteen inches apart. Let runners set eight plants from each mother plant. Arrange the runners so there will be at least six inches between plants. This is the secret of growing large, delicious berries, for if the plants are allowed to grow in a matted close-together formation there isn't food and moisture enough in a given area of soil to form the kind of berries you want for a home garden.

Asparagus and rhubarb aren't fruits! What are they? But they are delicious spring products. A row of asparagus is a bit of beauty during the summer. Average soil will produce a good crop. One year old plants are best to set. Plant them in holes or a trench so that the roots are well spread in a circle, and the crown is six inches below the surface. Cover lightly, and during the summer pull in soil gradually until the surface is level. The Martha Washington variety is excellent.

Three or four roots of rhubarb have their own niche in the home garden. Rhubarb needs good soil, heavily enriched. A new variety, the MacDonald, is highly recommended by authorities. It is a rash grower. The writer started some from seed and now has thirty-three clumps in a row eighty-five feet long! Rhubarb enough for all his neighbors and friends! One leaf last season measured thirty-three inches long and twenty-eight inches wide. H. S. P.

A Friday Column

The Crow's Nest

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

California

When it seemed necessary to make a drastic change in regard to living quarters we had the offer of a room 22 x 7 situated on top of an apartment house building. Brushing aside depressing thoughts long enough to get the right perspective, I suddenly caught the spirit of adventure that might come to a roof dweller.

So I set about with pleasant excitement to make the "Crow's Nest" habitable. When I saw the three windows facing the east with the sun beaming through—right there was cause for joy. The apartment we were vacating, with all its comforts, had lacked to a great degree those two cheerful friends, light and sun.

The next agreeable discovery was the linnets and mockingbirds. Their friendly rivalry to out-sing one another is sometimes ludicrous. One balmy morning, two of those songsters seemed to be putting on a contest. In alternation their melodious efforts grew stronger and more vibrant. Finally the little linnet, not to be outdone by the mocker, fairly squealed in falsetto tones. This brought the contest to a close. The mockingbirds show their independence by seeking their own food, but the linnets very readily bring their youngsters to the banquet laid for them on the ledge below the window.

♦ ♦ ♦

The interior of the "Crow's Nest" is similar to that of a trailer, due to its dimensions. Everything must have a place and be kept there as much as possible. The nest could be classified as "cozy" despite the (seen-better-days) furnishings. The preparation for retiring at night is quite a feat. The day-bed, when pulled out to its full extent, completely fills what is known as the living room, with the exception of two small areas the size of a barrel top. It took several nights to get into the swing of doing this before that, and that before this, so as not to crawl or fall over the various pieces of furniture.

Probably the "Crow's Nest" wouldn't have the same allure if it weren't for the roof "deck." Here I spend much of my time. Frequently I go there for water and never fail to gaze about at the many things there are to see. It may be white, billowy clouds piled carelessly upon one another, hanging precipitously low. Perhaps a graceful sea gull on wing deserves attention as he makes smooth sailing across the airways. The tops of various trees give endless and untiring enjoyment. I can look down over a busy corner where incessant traffic comes and goes according to signals. A fruit stand gives a dash of color to an otherwise drab spot.

There was a rainstorm yesterday, accompanied by tiny silver balls of hail. How they bounced and danced with glee, for they knew their existence was a precarious one in this warm climate. In one direction a group of oil wells stands on rolling hills, but on hazy days, in fancy, one easily sees a high rolling sea with only the masts of great ships visible.

♦ ♦ ♦

I've greeted the first rosy tints of dawn and waved farewell to the sun as she made a low curtsey leaving indescribable beauty flung across the sky. The magic nights are equally entertaining. To the south, hundreds of gold lights sparkle and shine with such intensity and eagerness that monotony has no part in their existence. The neon lights, bright and gay with meaning, appear and disappear with mechanical efficiency. And above, the soft blue stars look serenely over all, constant in their vigil.

Our rise to the top has given us such a rich outlook that many of the things the world calls essential have become quite secondary.

E. W.

A Friday Column

Home Fireproofing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Since 50 per cent of the nation's fire loss involves private homes and a great many of these homes are lost by fires which find their source in the kitchen where a curtain by an open window may blow over a gas flame, or where an overheated iron may cause the ironing board to burst into flame, technicians have been searching for a long time for the ideal home fireproofing agent—a chemical combination easy to apply by the homemaker.

It has been found, according to Dr. Martin Leatherman of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, in the simple borax-boric acid mixture. His report, the newly published Bulletin 1786 of the Department of Agriculture, obtainable by writing its Office of Information in Washington, advises use of seven ounces of borax and three ounces of boric acid in two quarts of hot water.

The borax and boric acid are merely mixed into the heated water until a clear solution is obtained. Powdered boric acid will dissolve more readily if it is first made into a paste with a small amount of hot water. The chemicals can be bought at almost any drug store. They are so harmless the person who uses them need have no fear of injury either to hands or materials.

Dr. Leatherman asserts that if the article to be treated is too large to be dipped into the warm borate solution, bulky things like draperies and carpets can be sprayed successfully using an ordinary garden sprayer. If it is necessary to iron articles fireproofed in this way before they are dry, use only a moderately hot iron. Otherwise the borax in the solution will stick to the bottom of the iron and interfere with its movement. If this should happen, wipe the iron with a damp cloth.

Paul Laib

By Combining Branches of Lichen With Yellow-Centered White Marguerites, an Informal Composition, Cool in Coloring, Has Been Achieved. Arrangement by Constance Spry

House Cleaning

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What man remembers winter's
ice and cold,
When grass grows green, and
bridal buds unfold?
Who worries over zero's
freezing ways,
When Spring lets down the tucks
to lengthen days?
May's clever fingers trim,
and press, and shine—
Earth's house is clean,
no wonder I clean mine!

ETHEL COLWELL SMITH

Spoon Cookie Favorites

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

These three "spoon cookie" recipes save the busy housewife the extra time required to roll out and cut cookies. Our family likes them because they are of the soft variety.

Honey Drop Cookies

Heat
¾ cup honey, and
¼ cup shortening. Add
½ teaspoon cinnamon, and
½ teaspoon cloves, and
Dash of ginger. Cool. Add
1 egg well beaten, and
½ teaspoon soda, dissolved in
2 tablespoons water. Add
1 cup chopped raisins. Add
1½ to 2 cups flour, to make dough just stiff enough to hold its shape. Drop by spoonfuls on a greased baking sheet. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) 10 to 15 minutes.

Angel Drop Cakes

Beat whites of
2 eggs until frothy. Add
¼ teaspoon cream of tartar, and beat until stiff. Add gradually while beating constantly
¼ cup sugar, and
½ teaspoon vanilla. Fold into mixture
¼ cup cake flour which has been sifted four times with
Few grains of salt. Drop from tip of spoon an inch apart on a baking sheet covered with unbuttered paper. Sprinkle with powdered sugar and bake 10 to 15 minutes in a moderate oven (325° F.).

Lemon Coconut Cookies

Cream
¼ cup butter and
¾ cup sugar. Add
1 egg, beaten, and
2 teaspoons lemon juice. Add
1½ cups pastry flour sifted with
1½ teaspoons baking powder and
A few grains of salt, alternating dry ingredients with
½ cup milk. Stir in
1 cup shredded coconut. Drop by spoonfuls on greased tin. Bake 10 to 15 minutes in a hot oven (375° F.). (Mrs.) H. S. P.

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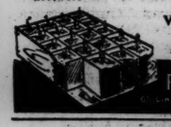

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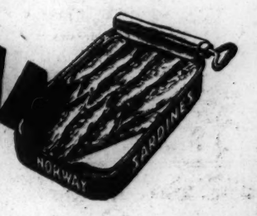


The Home Forum

Water Communications

FOR the past two years or more, the whole of England has been seriously concerned about rural water supplies. The dry weather has caused a shortage. Strange to say, country folk, whose forebears for centuries have been content to go to the well like Rebecca, have suddenly revolted. Perhaps their weekly visits to the movies in the market town have put ideas into their minds. They have looked upon Hollywood mansions, with baths of "pearl and Chryoprase," and the contrast with their own lot has bred discontent. That is only a conjecture on my part, for an outsider can know nothing of the workings of the Essex man's mind. Its processes are hidden in taciturnity.

* * *

AT ANY RATE, *something* has caused another revolt in Essex. The last one was headed by Wat Tyler, in the reign of Richard the Second. The present one is headed by local Members of Parliament and Municipal Councilors. And they have badgered the Government for Main Water. And the benevolent Government has responded. There is practically no unemployment in the County now; for all casual labour is at work on the roads, laying pipes from village to village, and building handsome water-towers in conspicuous places. Soon every village will have water; taps in the cottages, with sinks and even drains.

All except our hamlet. As usual, we have been overlooked, as we were overlooked when electric power was brought to the neighboring villages from the market town. So, in despair, we have collaborated, under the leadership of our largest farmer, and are putting in our own water from the spring.

Now that spring is a sluggish affair; but it never dries up. The twenty persons in our community trudge down to it several times a day, and fill our pails and buckets, ignoring the weed and tadpoles which occasionally find their way into the kettles.

* * *

FORTUNATELY, THE SPRING is at the bottom of our garden, and its overflow forms our pond, where the urchins belonging to my companion and myself sport themselves during the school holidays. Perhaps I have not mentioned those urchins before in my despatches from the thatched cottage. But there are several of them, the youngest being now eight years old, male by choice, and male by nature. He has an affinity for mud; the slimiest mud. He finds plenty of it in our pond. He is probably a changling, from an amphibian race. In no other way can I account for his predilection for' water and semi-water. In many other ways, he is unregenerate. His normal daily appearance is against him. He generally presents himself in torn pants, gum boots filled with slosh, his face and limbs scored by barbed wire, one or other of his joints bound up in a grime-becaked bandage. He regards himself, as he tells us, as "a tough guy." The real child only emerges, fully seen, after the evening bath. For one brief hour, while he eats his evening cereal and is read to by me (my companion being too exhausted after the bath even to whisper), the cottage is blessed by the appearance of a little angel, though a sleepy one.

But, latterly, his better nature has been called out by friendship. He has made a new friend. This is a direct consequence of the shortage of water. The effect has been magical, and we are grateful to the two-years' drought. But also we are somewhat apprehensive. Such virtue intimidates us.

His friend is the well-sinker. Now well-sinkers, like Essex thatchers, are a race apart. Their craft is legendary, and is handed down from father to son through the generations of time. So, apparently, is their character. Like the thatchers, they have a certain slowness, to which the rest of humanity must accommodate itself. For the well-sinker resents what he calls new-fangled ways. He has taken his own time, therefore, about beginning on this community well from which the hamlet is to pump its supply. He has begun lately, and has chosen a site near the overflow from the spring, where it flows along our boundary. So the Urchin is on the spot.

He takes full advantage of it. The process, naturally, is a muddy one, and therefore calls out all his affinities. As soon as he is up and half-dressed in the morning, he is out across the lawns and into the hedge. He has worn a way through the hedge, which will take two seasons to repair. The tunnel leads direct upon the excavation. And there he meets his friend, the well-sinker. He calls him Joe, and maybe he is right. Joe is a typical Essex worthy; black hair, black eyes, blue chin, short sturdy body, thick iron-rimmed spectacles. He wears a cardigan, breeches, leggings, and boots, all of them neutral in color, like a mouse or a mole. He chews upon everything said to him, eying the speaker with the utmost suspicion. And his answer is always deceptively simple, like an old adage. But he gets on well with the Urchin. It is a union of the hare and the tortoise.

* * *

AT THE BEGINNING he ignored the Urchin, who stood shyly a little way off. Then curiosity, which is ninety per cent of the whole young creature, drove the Urchin nearer, step by step. Still Joe remained aloof, presenting a broad, mud-bespattered seat to the visitor. At last the Urchin was so near that he was in danger of a blow from the upraised pick. "Do 'ee warnt tu cum and do Job Thaselve?" says Joe. "Are you married?" replies the Urchin.

The elision is too much for Joe. He grunts, and carries on. But he knows he is beaten. There is no surliness left in him. Toward lunch time, having thought things over for a couple of hours, he turns to the Urchin, who has done a thousand mischiefs since, and he replies: "Aye, I be married orl roight, I be." Then with complete abandon, he adds: "An' I got a lit'lun, I 'ave. Soize o' yowe, he be, nigh on."

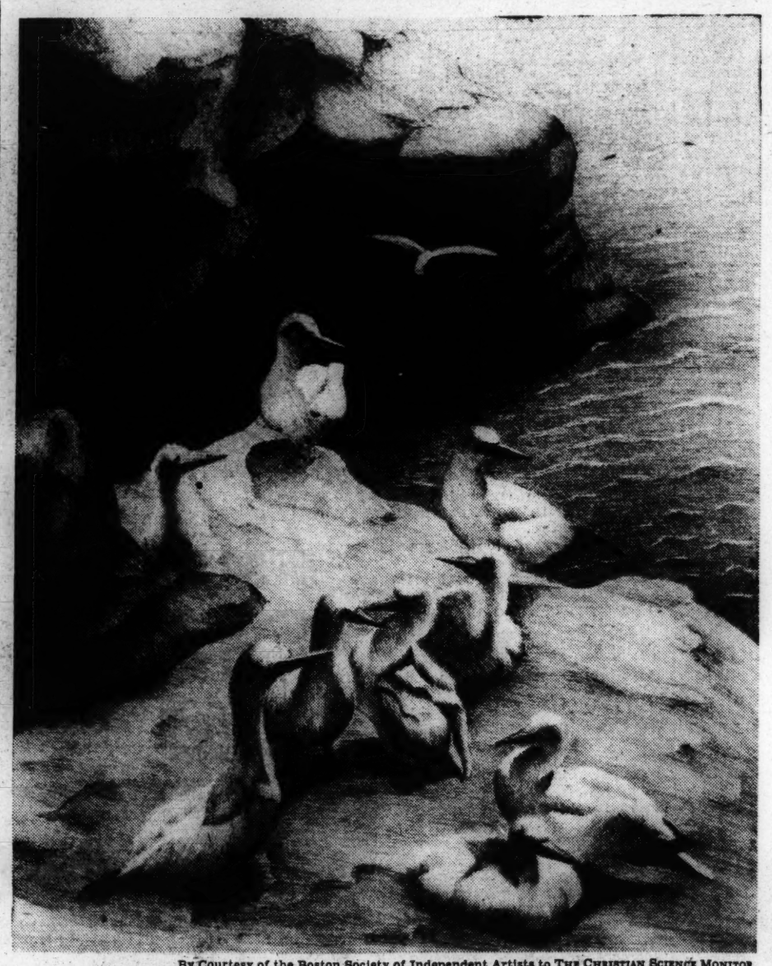
* * *

THROUGHOUT LUNCH TIME the Urchin ponders on this, and cogitation spoils his afternoon rest. As soon as he can escape, he creeps over, slips through the hedge, and peers down the deepening hole, at the bottom of which a muddier Joe is patiently puddling away. "How old is he?" says the Urchin. "'E be two; nigh on three, 'e be. Praper laad, 'e be." This silences the Urchin for a time, and he hops about, with the inconsequence of a robin; runs off to consult the next youngest member of the household (a female), and towards tea-time returns with her to the new well. Joe is a little deeper down. The Urchin, with the more sedate and more timid sister peering over his shoulder, shouts down the hole: "Has your little boy got an owl?" Joe is puzzled again. But, after straightening himself, pushing his cap to the back of his head, and scratching his forehead with a clay-caked thumb, he smiles beatifically. "Oh, aye. 'Owls orl right, wen 's mother spanks 'e. Thaat be only 'owl 'e got, an orl." Two sighs of relief from the two heads which Joe sees silhouetted against the sky above him.

Then something soft and small drops down the hole, and Joe catches it before it falls into the slough in which he is standing. He stares at it, turning it over and over. A smile creases his face again. "Woi, this be lit'l burd." He hears a controversy going on above, and distinguishes from the argument these words: "Go along, *you* tell him." "No, *you* tell him, I don't like to." "It's your idea, not mine. Don't be silly, you're not shy." Another pause, while Joe stands sheepishly with the "lit'l burd" in his hand. The Urchin summons up courage, peers over so eagerly that he nearly topples into the hole, and shouts in a breathy whisper: "It's my woolly owl. Take it home to your little boy. He can have it to go to bed with at night."

Joe says nothing. But next morning the Urchin comes running into the cottage with a grimy piece of paper, on which is written in a hand imitating that of a child: "Tnak you for the burd you sent by my Dad. Young Joe." Yet, to look at the well-sinker, one would not suspect a sense of drama. But that is Essex folk!

RICHARD CHURCH



BY COURTESY of the Boston Society of Independent Artists to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"GANNETS, YOUNG AND OLD": *A Lithograph by Elizabeth Saltonstall*

MANY young artists in America today have chosen to work in the medium of lithography. Such drawing upon stone has proved to be very pleasant, particularly for the textural quality. The lithograph is the least linear of the print mediums, lending itself to modulations of shadow and to soft granulation of surface.

Miss Saltonstall has chosen an appealing subject, gannets. This large marine bird, also known as the solan goose, is found at certain locations along the North Atlantic.

This Old Question of Clothes

IT MIGHT have been supposed that, given a girl rapidly becoming good-looking, comfortably circumstanced, and for the first time in her life commanding ready money, she would go and make a fool of herself by dress. But no. The reasonableness of almost everything that Elizabeth did was nowhere more conspicuous than in this question of clothes. To keep in the rear of opportunity in matters of indulgence is as valuable a habit as to keep abreast of opportunity in matters of enterprise. This unsophisticated girl did it by an innate perceptiveness that was almost genius. Thus she refrained from bursting out like a waterflower that spring, and clothing herself in puffings and knickknacks, as most of the Casterbridge girls would have done in her circumstances. Her triumph was tempered by circumspection; she had still that field-mouse fear of the colter of destiny despite fair promise, which is common among the thoughtful who have suffered early from poverty and oppression. . . .

We now see her in a black silk bonnet, velvet mantle or silk spencer, dark dress, and carrying a sunshade. In this latter article she drew the line at fringe, and had it plain edged, with a little ivory ring for keeping it closed. . . .

When she walked abroad she seemed to be occupied with an inner chamber of ideas, and to have slight need for visible objects. She formed curious resolves on checking gay fancies in the matter of clothes, because it was inconsistent with her past life to blossom gaudily the moment she had become possessed of money. But nothing is more insidious than the evolution of wishes from mere fancies, and of wants from mere wishes. Henchard gave Elizabeth-Jane a box of delicately tinted gloves one spring day. She wanted to wear them to show her appreciation of his kindness, but she had no bonnet that would harmonize. As an artistic indulgence she thought she would have such a bonnet. When she had a bonnet that would go with the gloves she had no dress that would go with the bonnet. It was now absolutely necessary to finish; she ordered the requisite article, and found that she had no sunshade to go with the dress. In for a penny in for a pound; she bought the sunshade, and the whole structure was at last complete.

Everybody was attracted, and some said that her bygone simplicity was the art that conceals art, the "delicate imposition" of Rochefoucauld; she had produced an effect, a contrast, and it had been done on purpose. As a matter of fact this was not true, but it had its results; for as soon as Casterbridge thought her artful it thought her worth notice. "It is the first time in my life that I have been so much admired," she said to herself; "though perhaps it is by those whose admiration is not worth having." . . .

When she had thought it over, her usual fear of exaggerating appearances engendered a deep sadness. "There is something wrong in all this," she mused. "If they only knew what an unfinished girl I am—that I can't talk Italian, or use globes, or show any of the accomplishments they learn at boarding-schools, how they would despise me! Better sell all this finery and buy myself grammar-books and dictionaries and a history of all the philosophies!"—From "The Mayor of Casterbridge," by THOMAS HARDY.

The Spanish Shawl

THE dust lies thin and dry on the high sill.
Soft on the old chair, deep on the dark wall.
A clock that speaks no hour stands stern and tall.
The thick oak door is shut . . . the old books spill
A page or two on the wide desk . . . they fill
The room with speech where no voice comes to call.
On the stiff couch is flung a bright silk shawl.
Perhaps some summer evening long ago
After the dance a lovely hand let fall
This silken memory whose flowers bloom
Forever in this silent room.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

Lost Function of Art

SOME people seem to feel, vaguely and perhaps uncomfortably, that the arts somehow ought to be thought of as important. We permit our children in school to give their time to music and drawing. Our self-made men often devote part of their hard-won earnings to paintings or old books. As soon as our cities accumulate a little spare capital, they start public libraries and orchestras and art galleries. Nevertheless, the lot of the arts is not an altogether happy one. The practitioner of any art is apt to feel that the homage paid the arts is largely sham, and that he is in reality surrounded by a vast ocean of indifference and incomprehension. . . .

Yet the responsibility for the present unsatisfactory state of affairs must be charged chiefly to the artists. The modern age—for all the disparagement of it which we hear from those who do not belong to it in spirit—is as good as another, if not better. And the public is, on the whole, right—right in its sense both that the arts ought to be important, and that they somehow aren't. Surely, everyone has a drastic, vital need of art—for reasons which I shall try to set forth later on. And for a long time now the arts have done little to fill this need. In other words, they neglect their most important function.

Both artists and critics are apparently unaware of the function I have in mind. In the theoretical discussions which rage among the specialists, many purposes are propounded—and these, it is true, the arts fulfil: they give much pleasure, they afford self-expression to many, they supply a representation, an interpretation, a criticism, of life. At their best, they do what Robert Frost says art should do—"strip life to form." Yet the fact remains that nowadays painting and music and literature are luxury-products, epiphenomena—and this condition, I insist, is both wrong and needless. It is due to the arts having forsaken their essential office.

To turn to the one art that really flourishes in our time is instructive—engineering, and especially mechanical engineering. The fact that this is not a fine art, but a utilitarian one, long prevented it from being recognized as an art at all. However, the presupposition that nothing useful can be art, a notion general among both the esthetic clans and the laity, is directly opposite to truth, and has wrought great harm. On the contrary, there ought to be no fine arts, but only useful ones. And mechanical engineering has prospered because there is no doubt as to what it accomplishes, and because that is something everybody wants done: it transmits and regulates power, and everyone wants command of power, ever more power. Thus, this one art that thrives has two lessons to teach the fine arts: that any art can flourish if it will satisfy a strong universal desire; and that what men crave is power. In other words, I suggest that artists set themselves the same end as mechanicians, the communication and control of power. This is the all-important function which modern art has abandoned. —From "Machinery, Magic, and Art," by T. K. WHIPPLE, quoted in "Designed for Reading." (New York: Macmillan.)

Debtor

HE was a stickler about paying debts
And kept account of every cent he owed;
But often he was puzzled where to place
Such items as a friend, a beckoning road,
The silver gift of rain, new lily spears,
A sparrow's rapture, some child's confidence.
He failed to enter any one of these
Because he balanced dollars, but no sense.
At last, resigned, he wrote just—"Bankruptcy!
I owe so much more than the world owes me."

DOROTHY MARIÉ DAVIS

"How Rarely We Mount!"

"WE HUG the earth,—how rarely we mount! Methinks we might elevate ourselves a little more. We might climb a tree, at least. I found my account in climbing a tree once. It was a tall white pine, on the top of a hill; and though I got well pitched, I was well paid for it, for I discovered new mountains in the horizon which I had never seen before,—so much more of the earth and the heavens. I might have walked about the foot of the tree for threescore years and ten, and yet I certainly should never have seen them. But, above all, I discovered around me,—it was near the end of June,—on the ends of the topmost branches only, a few minute and delicate red cone-like blossoms, the fertile flower of the white pine looking heavenward. I carried straightway to the village the topmost spire, and showed it to stranger jury-men who walked the streets,—for it was court-week,—and to farmers and lumber-dealers and wood-choppers and hunters, and not one had ever seen the like before, but wondered as at a star dropped down. Tell of ancient architects finishing their works on the tops of columns as perfectly as on the lower and more visible parts! Nature has from the first expanded the minute blossoms of the forest only toward the heavens, above men's heads and unobserved by them. We see only the flowers that are under our feet in the meadows. The pines have developed their delicate blossoms on the highest twigs of the wood every summer for ages, as well over the heads of Nature's red children as of her white ones; yet scarcely a farmer or hunter in the land has ever seen them."—From "Walking," by HENRY DAVID THOREAU.

Childlikeness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

JESUS said (Mark 10:14), "Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not: for of such is the kingdom of God." The great Teacher knew the lovableness and purity of the child thought. How the unquestioning innocence of a child must have appealed to him who constantly faced the unbelief and distrust of a world ready to destroy him! He understood children, and they came to him as naturally as the flower turns to the light, for the sweet, clean thought of a child accepts readily the loveliness of Love, wherever it is expressed. In speaking of children in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 261), "To mould aright the first impressions of innocence, aids in perpetuating purity and in unfolding the immortal model, man in His image and likeness."

One may think that when he attains a certain age he will no longer express childlikeness; but this is not so, for childlikeness is the purity and innocency of thought which is untainted by the beliefs of the world. According to a modern dictionary, "childlike" suggests those qualities of childhood which are worthy of respect or emulation;" while "childish" indicates "its less pleasing and admirable characteristics."

Paul said (I Corinthians 13:11), "When I was a child, I spake as a child, I understood as a child, I thought as a child: but when I became a man, I put away childish things." We can well afford to "put away childish things," —the petty, trivial suggestions that come from mortal mind. In order not to be hampered by the "childish things" of material sense we must adopt the spiritual concept of existence.

In the "Glossary" in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy defines "man" (p. 591) as "the compound idea of infinite Spirit; the spiritual image and likeness of God; the full representation of Mind." The man of God's creating eternally expresses all that is good and beautiful. He is perfect. He expresses all the qualities that belong to Spirit, Mind. He expresses childlike purity. We may safely adopt in our consciousness the childlikeness that will enable us to face the world with less of the skepticism, distrust, and suspicion that so many times accompany material thinking.

Mortals sometimes pride themselves upon their skeptical outlook on life, failing to realize that Life, God, is expressed only in loveliness and spiritual beauty. We cannot afford to carry with us day by day the burden that results from materiality. The egotism and conceit of mortal mind's claim to power tend to adulterate the confident and abiding sense of trust we should have in our Father-Mother God. Childlikeness includes joyousness, spontaneity, and a pure uplifted outlook on life. These we need so much in a world darkened by its own self-importance, troubled by wars and rumors of wars, the fears of mad ambition, and the pride of place and power.

In "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy states (p. 110): "Beloved children, the world has need of you,—and more as children than as men and women; it needs your innocence, unselfishness, faithful affection, uncontaminated lives. You need also to watch, and pray that you preserve these virtues unstained, and lose them not through contact with the world."

Is it not probable that Jesus, in dealing with the self-assurance of the doctors of the law, the pharisaism of the priests and rabbis, the continual unbelief of the carnal mind, felt relief when there appeared before him the sweet, loving, wholesome purity of the child thought? Children, doubtless, recognized his tenderness and purity, and felt at home with him. He, likewise, felt at home with them, because of their sweet thinking. It is possible for all to include this same sweetness in their thinking, regardless of what mortal mind argues about age.

Genuine childlikeness is a very desirable evidence of right thinking. When one manifests enough humility to be childlike and teachable, one is blessed with a serene trust in God, good. True childlikeness never strives for place and power, is never tainted with selfish ambition or greed, for it has within itself all the loveliness of good.

The great Master left this statement, which may well be pondered by everyone (Mark 10:15): "Whosoever shall not receive the kingdom of God as a little child, he shall not enter therein."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

Barnlighed

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

JESUS sagde (Markus-Evangeliet 10:14): "Lader de smaa Børn komme til mig; formener dem det ikke, thi Guds Rige hører saadanne til." Den store Lærer kendte Barnetankens Elskelighed og Renhed. Hvor maa dog ikke Barnets tillidsfulde Uskyld have tiltalt ham, som ustandselig blev stillet over for Vantro og Mistillid hos en Verden, der var parat til at rydde ham af Vejen. Han forstod Børnene, og de kom til ham saa naturligt, som Blomsten vender sig mod Lyset, for Barnets blide, rene Tanke aabner sig naturligt for Kærlighedens Mildhed, overalt, hvor denne finder Udtryk. I *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany* (S. 261) taler Mary Baker Eddy om Børnene, og hun skriver: "Den rette Udformning af de første Indtryk, Uskylden modtager, hjælper til at bevare Renheden og til at udfolde det udødelige Forbillede, Mennesket i Hans Billede og Lignelse."

Man tænker maaske, at man i en vis Alder vil ophøre med at give Udtryk for Barnlighed; men dette er ikke rigtigt, for Barnlighed er den Renhed og Uskyld i Tanke, som ikke besmittes af Verdens Begreber. Ifølge et moderne Leksikon hentyder "barnlig" til "de Barndommens Egenskaber, som man maa have Respekt for og ønske selv at opnaa"; medens "barnagtig" betegner "dens mindre tiltalende og beundringsværdige Kendetegn".

Paulus sagde (Første Brev til Korinthierne 13:11): "Da jeg var Barn, talte jeg som et Barn, tænkte jeg som et Barn; dømte jeg som et Barn; efter at jeg er bleven Mand, har jeg aflagt det barnagtige." Vi har Raad til at aflægge "det barnagtige",—de betydningsløse, daglige Suggestioner, som kommer fra det dødelige Sind. For ikke at belemres med "det barnagtige" i materiel Sansning maa vi tilegne os det aandelige Begreb om Tilværelse.

I "Glossarium" i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* definerer Mrs. Eddy "Menneske" (S. 591) som "uendelig Aands sammensatte Idé; Guds aandelige Billede og Lignelse; den fulde Fremstilling af Sind." Mennesket i Guds Skabelse giver i al Evighed Udtryk for alt, hvad der er godt og skønt. Han er fuldkommen. Han udtrykker alle de Egenskaber, der findes i Aand, i Sind. Han giver Udtryk for barnlig Renhed. Vi kan uden Skade tilegne os i vor Bevidsthed den Barnlighed, som vil hjælpe os til at kunne møde Verden med mindre af den Skepsis, Mistillid og Mistænksomhed, som saa ofte følger med materiel Tænkning.

De dødelige er undertiden stolte af deres skeptiske Syn paa Livet, fordi de mangler Erkendelse af, at Liv, Gud, kun finder Udtryk i Mildhed og aandelig Skønhed. Vi nar ikke Raad til fra Dag til Dag at slæbe paa de Byrder, som Materialiteten paatvinger os. Egoismen og Bedraget i det dødelige Sinds Paastand om Magt bidrager til at svække den Fortrøstning og urokkelige Tillid, vi burde have til vor Fader-Moder Gud. Barnlighed omfatter Glæde, Umiddelbarhed og et rent, ophøjet Livssyn. Disse Ting tiltrænges haardt i en Verden, der er formørket i Selviskhed, pint af Krige og Rygter om Krige, Frygt for vanvittig Ærgerrighed, Herskelyst og Magtsyge.

I *Miscellaneous Writings* skriver Mrs. Eddy (S. 110): "Elskede Børn! Verden trænger til jer,—og mere som Børn end som Mænd og Kvinder; den trænger til jeres Uskyld, Uselviskhed, trofaste Kærlighed, jeres ubesmittede Liv. Og I trænger til at vaage og bede, at I maa bevare disse Dyder pletfri, og ikke miste dem ved Kontakt med Verden."

Er det ikke ganske rimeligt, at Jesus, som maatte beskæftige sig med de Skriftkloges Selvsikkerhed, Præsternes og Rabbinernes Farisæisme og det kødelige Sinds stadige Vantro, følte en Befrielse, naar Barnetankens milde, kærlige, sunde Renhed traadte ham imøde? Uden Tvivl erkendte Børnene hans Ømhed og Renhed og følte sig hjemme hos ham. Paa samme Maade følte han sig hjemme hos dem paa Grund af deres milde Tanker. Det er os alle muligt at indeslutte denne samme Mildhed i vor Tænkning, uden Hensyn til hvad det dødelige Sind paastaar om Alder.

Ægte Barnlighed er et højst attraaværdigt Bevis paa den rette Tænkning. Den, som aabenbarer tilstrækkelig Ydmyghed til at være barnlig og lærvillig, velsignes med en ophøjet Tillid til Gud, det gode. Den sande Barnlighed kæmper aldrig for at opnaa Position eller Magt, forgiftes aldrig af Selviskhed eller Griskhed, for den ejer i sig selv al det godes Mildhed.

Den store Mester skænkede os disse Ord, som vi alle vil gøre vel i at lægge os paa Sinde (Markus-Evangeliet 10:15): "Den, som ikke modtager Guds Rige ligesom et lille Barn, han skal ingenlunde komme ind i det."

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Last of the Laurel

FLUTED flowers of lucent quartz
Are lost where none may know
Who look upon this loveliness
Of opalescent snow.

PHYLLIS MORDEN

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven | Trade Comments Pages 16-17 Financial News

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1938

Lieut. Gov. Hayes, Connecticut, Among 27 Facing Arrest

Grand Jury Charges Them With Defrauding Waterbury Treasury of 'Large Sums of Money in Excess of $1,000,000'—Speedy Trial Urged by State

Information Lodged Against Group Charges Plot to Defraud and Cheat

WATERBURY, Conn., May 20 (AP)—Lieut. Gov. Frank Hayes, long a dominant figure in Connecticut politics, faced arrest today after a grand jury accused him of heading a "powerful, ruthless and corrupt group" charged with defrauding the Waterbury municipal treasury of "large sums of money in excess of a million dollars."

Bench warrants for the arrest of the Democratic leader, Mayor of the city since 1930, and 26 others, including his closest political allies, were issued last night after the jury reported its findings in an 11-week investigation of his administration.

The information lodged against the group by Special Prosecutor Hugh M. Alcorn on the basis of the jury's accusations charged them with "conspiracy to cheat and defraud the city of large sums of money in excess of a million dollars."

Mr. Alcorn asserted he was unable to give the exact amount because of the "wilful and unlawful destruction" of municipal financial records covering hundreds of transactions during Hayes's eight-year regime.

Millions of Dollars

The jury said, however, it had reason to believe it was "millions of dollars."

Coupled with the grand jury's condemnation of "rampant corruption" in the city administration was a charge its investigation of lobbying practices at the State Capitol showed "political influence has been for sale" and "frequently purchased" during recent General Assembly sessions.

Several of the State's most prominent political figures in both major parties were named in connection with these disclosures.

Superior Court Judge Ernest A. Inglis, who issued the bench warrant, ordered Hayes, his executive secretary, Thomas P. Kelly, and former City Comptroller Daniel J. Leary and a Waterbury banker, Carl D. Olsen, named by the jury as the "four key men" in the alleged conspiracy, held in bonds of $25,000 each.

Bonds of Three Others

The bonds of three others also were set at the same figure. These were Philip Coppeto of Waterbury, Frank J. Santalucia and John S. Johnston, New York broker.

Also named in the general warrant were Harry E. Mackenzie and Charles E. Williamson, Fairfield County Republican leaders.

Other defendants, most of them ordered held in $5,000 bail, were: Edward G. Levy, Charles S. O'Connor, Martin J. Dunn, John G. Purdie, New York private detective; Thomas J. Fleming, Ralph Coppeto, James P. Healey, Henry W. Minor, Simon J. Alderman, Donato Pietraroia, George H. Kingsley of New York, Enoch Borgnaes, New York employee of Kingsley's accounting firm; John W. Meaney, another member of the Kingsley firm also of New York; William B. Murray, still another New York member of the firm; John H. Crary, Thomas A. Shannahan, Michael F. Slavin, Timothy Horgan.

When the court reconvenes on Tuesday dates probably will be fixed for the defendants to plead and argue motions.

Speedy Trials Sought

Mr. Alcorn told the court when the warrants were issued that "speedy trials are desirable." He said

(Continued on Page 14, Column 8)

$375,000,000 Fund On Flood Control Voted by House

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 20—In a new effort to encourage flood control in the Nation's major river basins, the House yesterday authorized expenditures of $375,000,000 in the next five years for 70 per cent Federal reimbursement of money spent by local communities for rights of way.

For all practical purposes, the measure, if it passes the Senate, will supersede the 1936 flood control law, ineffective because of local inability to raise funds. In its construction authorizations, the bill follows, in general, the comprehensive flood control plans of the United States Army Engineers for 23 states.

Two amendments raising the power issue were defeated after Representative William M. Whittington (D) of Mississippi, Chairman of the House Flood Control Committee, argued that they were extraneous to the bill.

Two Amendments Proposed

One, introduced by Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, would have given the Federal Government control over any power developed along the Connecticut and Merrimack Rivers in New England. The other, proposed by Representative Claude A. Fuller (D) of Arkansas, would have given similar control on the White River.

Mr. McCormack had formerly sought to have the Federal Government do the entire flood control job, but his plan was not acceptable to the Committee. It was also opposed by the New England Governors after President Roosevelt explained to them at the White House last January that he thought the Federal Government should have control over any power that might be developed in New England.

Opposition to the McCormack amendment was led by New England Republicans, who are still hoping to have the compacts ratified.

Weather Bureau Helped

In addition to $11,524,000 carried in the bill for local flood protection works in the Connecticut River basin, $75,000,000 is authorized for reservoirs and $50,300,000 for local flood protection works in the Ohio River basin; $6,500,000 for the Bluestone Reservoir in West Virginia; $9,000,000 for nine reservoirs in the Missouri basin; $21,000,000 for the Arkansas River basin and $40,000,000 for the Lower Mississippi.

Fate of Budget Rests in Hands Of Gov. Hurley

$71,715,118 Measure Gets Senate Approval After House Victory

Backed by G. O. P.

The Republican-sponsored $71,715,118 State budget lay on Gov. Charles F. Hurley's desk today awaiting his signature or disapproval of various items.

Acting with utmost speed, the Legislature yesterday pushed the budget through its final stages. The last-minute battle was featured by the Senate killing of a $1,000,000 Public Works Department increase favored by the Senate Ways and Means Committee.

In addition, the House and Senate enacted an accompanying bill providing for distribution from the highway fund of $8,000,000 to cities and towns for local highway purposes. However, this will not reach the Governor's desk until next week, since Senator Thomas M. Burke (D) of Boston moved for reconsideration of the enactment vote in the Senate. Inasmuch as the vote was 27 to 9 it is hardly expected the Senator can accomplish anything more than a gesture.

Budget Seesaw

Originally, when Governor Hurley submitted budget recommendations in January, the total was $72,488,502, but this figure included nearly $1,000,000 in reserves.

The House boosted the total to $81,000,000 by tacking on a $10,000,000 item for distribution to cities and towns. The Senate tossed out the $10,000,000 distribution item but added $5,000,000 to the State highway expenditure program making $76,000,000. Last week the Senate killed the budget after it was returned from the House totaling $76,055,056. The latter budget had been favored by a coalition of practically the entire Democratic membership and a few Republican strays. The G. O. P. group mustered sufficient strength in the Senate to overpower the coalition.

Only a week transpired between the killing of the $76,000,000 program and the final approval in the Senate of the $71,715,118 budget yesterday, which was considered a speed record. When Senate negative action was taken last week, some Legislators believed prorogation of the General Court would be delayed nearly a month. Now some are hopeful of closing the 1938 session by the end of next week, although others believe prorogation may be postponed to the middle of June.

Distribution Bill

While various legislative leaders believe the Governor may sign the budget bill or suggest only minor changes, it is expected he will veto the distribution bill which would boost the budget to more than $79,000,000. However, although the State tax would be $16,000,000 under this program, the actual city and town cost would be $8,000,000 inasmuch as they would have received $8,000,000 revenue from the State. The distribution for highway purposes, G. O. P. leaders contend, will eliminate a threatened $3,000,000 Federal penalty for diversion of gasoline-tax revenue to purposes other than highway construction.

However, some Legislators believe the Governor will insist upon his original program calling for an $8,000,000 diversion of gasoline-tax money to general budget purposes, thus establishing the State tax at $8,000,000. This action, G. O. P. spokesmen insist, would make certain the Federal penalty.

Before the end of the 1938 legislative session, it is expected a supplementary budget will be adopted to take care of additional expenses.

Boston Pays Tribute to Lafayette

By a Staff Photographer

Scene at the Bronze Plaque to Lafayette on Lafayette Mall, Boston Common

Left to Right—Mayor Tobin; Francois Briere; A. Morand, French Consul at Boston; Capt. Jean Pont of French Sloop Ville D'ys

Detective Says He Heard Talks on Fixing of Jurors

Boston Today

Trial of Dolan Case Continues

Listening against a wall of Room 1404 in the Hotel Statler to conversations in Room 1402, which was registered in the name of former City Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan from last April 5 to 27, Alfred A. Bligh, a private investigator for the District Attorney's office, testified in Suffolk Superior Court today that he heard the voice of a man who answered to the name of Dolan say, "We've got 12 certain ones we're sure of," and the voice of a man who answered to the name of Dinsmore remark, "I make it 17."

This disclosure came during direct examination of the detective by Assistant District Attorney Frederick T. Doyle in the contempt proceedings against Former City Treasurer Dolan, J. Walter Quinn, Harold Simpson, and Robert E. Dinsmore for alleged attempts at jury fixing.

On the same ocasion, Mr. Bligh said, the man he identified as "Dinsmore" went out and the "Dolan voice" was talking to someone who answered to the name of "Wally." The "Wally voice" said, "That's one

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Georgia Peaches Appear in Market

Georgia peaches arrived in Boston markets in time for this week end's buying. They are rather small, and not too ripe, but of good flavor and are favored for use in sauce especially. The price is 30 cents a dozen.

Other new fruit arrivals for the season are North Carolina blackberries at 30 cents a quart and cultivated blueberries from the same state at 45 and 50 cents a pint. These blueberries are large and attractive-looking in their cellophane wrapping. For pie use, however, the less expensive wild berries from the South are preferred at 35 to 45 cents a quart.

Watermelons are coming up from Florida now and the price has dropped to $1.15 each for large ones. California cherries are plentiful at 40 to 50 cents a pound. They are the red variety and are sweet and juicy. Also newly arrived from the same state are Easter Beurre pears which are selling at 75 cents a dozen.

Among new vegetable arrivals are Hubbard squash, grown in Florida and priced at 8 cents a pound. New California potatoes sell for 90 cents a peck.

Lobsters at 40 cents a pound or 35 for live ones, are believed to have reached the low point of the season, according to fish dealers. Mackerel is abundant at 10 cents a pound.

Kentucky spring lamb is being offered at as low as 30 cents a pound for legs and loins.

Tinned roast chicken put up in its own jelly in three pound cans from Poland, is sold at $1.25 a can and is being purchased widely as a convenient stand-by.

Fully Booked Italian Liner

When the Italian Line's motor vessel Saturnia sails from Boston for Mediterranean ports on Sunday it will be the first trans-Atlantic liner to leave an American port this year with a full complement of passengers, according to the local office of the line.

Its accommodations for 1,250 passengers have been completely booked—with 375 embarking at Boston and the rest at New York on Saturday night. Among those sailing from Boston are a party of 30 Californians and Mrs. Lorenz F. Muther, recently re-elected president of the Boston Women's City Club.

Simmons to Have New Dormitory

Ground will be broken July 1 for a new dormitory at Simmons College, the first step in a plan designed to house all resident students eventually on a conveniently located campus, Bancroft Beatley, president of the college, announced last night.

The new building, first unit of a group of six dormitories and a large structure to be used as a dining hall and activities center, will be situated on the college campus fronting on Brookline Avenue, adjoining the present North and South halls and the refectory.

Since the new building will be on the site of the present tennis courts on the Brookline Avenue campus, during the summer new courts will be constructed on land acquired by the college last summer adjoining the present campus.

Boston Today

Cambridge Cafe Owners Warned

Taverns or beer parlors are barred by law in Cambridge. But cafes, the next thing to taverns, are allowed to operate on a restaurant basis, that is, the emphasis is on food with liquors on the side. Today, Cambridge authorities learned that some cafes are functioning with only enough food in store to feed a half-dozen customers, leading to an official ultimatum that unless these cafes live up to the letter of the law, they will lose their licenses to operate.

This announcement was made by Eugene M. Flanagan, chairman of the Cambridge Licensing Commission, who warned cafes that periodic inspections would be made henceforth. In a surprise visit to one cafe the other day, Mr. Flanagan found only one pound of cheese, two pounds of ham, a half-dozen eggs, tomatoes, and butter available for customers. "That's less than I have in my own refrigerator," he said.

Air Mail Mailers Make Complaints

Residents of Woburn who took part yesterday in the celebration of Air Mail Week by air-mailing themselves a letter complained today to Postmaster Peter F. Tague of Boston that the letters had no yet been received.

The letters were marked with the special cachet granted to Woburn, picked up by seaplane on Horn Pond, Woburn, and flown to the East Boston airport.

According to Postmaster Tague,

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Votes for Hurley Linked by Inquiry To Bay State Jobs

72 Delegates to Democratic Convention, Named as Employees of Unemployment Compensation Commission, Called to Stand

All Testifying Before Board Deny Owing Jobs to Politics

Seventy-two delegates to a Democratic State Convention, who later were named employees of the Massachusetts Unemployment Compensation Commission, began a parade across the witness stand of a legislative inquiry today.

Warren Patten, counsel for the investigators, said 72 were all he could discover who had secured Commission positions after supporting Charles F. Hurley for Governor at the convention, but he believed there were more. As the hearing opened, he put one after another of the former delegates of the stand, and each denied with monotonous regularity—under oath—that there was any connection between his being a delegate and his getting a job under Governor Hurley after the latter's election.

By 1 p. m., when the Committee recessed for lunch, 16 had been examined by Mr. Patten, and four or five others were in the hearing room at the Statehouse waiting to be called at the afternoon session. Others were to be summoned next week.

City Councilors

Of those who testified, three also were City Councilors in their home cities of Lowell, Newburyport, and Lynn; another was a member of Boston's well-known Hendricks Club; a fifth admitted he didn't know up to the time he reported for work with the U. C. C. what job he was to have.

The three Councilors were: James S. Hayes of Lynn, also District Supervisor of the U. C. C. at $2,160 a year; Francis P. MacMahon of Lowell, also an Examiner of Claims at $1,620, and Daniel H. Healey of Newburyport, also a Superintendent with the U. C. C.

The ex-delegates proved adept at exchanging repartee with Mr. Patten, some of them provoking laughter among the spectators. One of the latter group was John L. Sullivan of Springfield, Examiner of Claims.

"Are you a descendant of the well-known pugilist?" asked the Committee lawyer.

"Yes, sir," Mr. Sullivan replied, "and I have his fighting spirit!"

U. C. C. Contact Men

He testified to having formerly been a WPA sports organizer and an employee of a Westinghouse factory. As to his present duties for the U. C. C., he said:

"I am everything. I am the contact man. My job is to keep them happy. I sing to them songs all the day. If they are Irish, Polish, or Jewish, I sing them songs."

"How many applicants do you contact in a day?" he was asked.

"Oh, about a thousand. They come looking for John L. Sullivan to get satisfaction, and they get it."

"Can you still keep them happy, when they don't get their checks?" cut in Representative Philip G. Bowker (R) of Brookline.

"You should come and see me," answered the descendant of the pugilist.

One whose testimony was less monotonous was Paul M. Stankard of Waltham, a District Supervisor of Claims at $2,460 a year.

"Was your job a payoff for being a delegate?" asked the committee counsel.

"No," was the reply.

Unaware of Payoff

"How do you know?"

"I didn't know there was such a thing as a payoff."

"Then, everything was as pure as the driven snow?"

"Yes."

Further questioning brought out that Mr. Stankard had been ineligible for the position as Examiner of Claims, due to lack of previous experience.

"So, they put you in as Superintendent of Claims at higher pay and placed you in charge of examiners?" inquired Mr. Patten.

"Yes," the witness agreed.

After Mr. Stankard had answered several question with, "I don't understand," Mr. Patten declared, "Well, I'll tell you in monosyllabic words. Do you know what that means?"

"No," replied the U. C. C. employee.

"You make a fine Superintendent of Claims!" the attorney exclaimed, throwing up his hands.

Delaney Is Witness

At yesterday afternoon's session, John Lacey Delaney, of Cambridge, a personal friend of Governor Hurley's, told of his activities in obtaining jobs for friends with the Unemployment Commission.

"I'm glad to recommend friends of mine for jobs that are available," he declared.

Mr. Patten charged, but Mr. Delaney denied, that he acted as "undercover man" for the Governor in securing the jobs. It has been Mr. Patten's contention from the outset that the Governor placed many of his friends with the U. C. C.

Research Urged As Golden Key To Prosperity

(Continued from Page 1)

down to the water level. Of course the sensible thing to do is to prime the pump, if you need water in a hurry. But I submit that the man who simply continues to resort to this expedient instead of repairing his pump, or getting a new one, or driving his well deeper, is the kind of man who is headed for continual trouble and poverty.

"Research is the process of building a better pump and driving the well down into new supplies of water. I venture to affirm that, if a quarter of the money that has been poured down the financial pump for priming purposes had been wisely devoted to research and development of industrial products, we would not now be faced with another pouring of money down the same hole.

"Then take that reshuffling of the cards known as 'the New Deal.' I speak of this, not in a political way, but simply as an analysis of what I consider the failure in its method, through neglect of research, to achieve its splendid objectives.

"To a large extent the New Deal has been played with the same old greasy cards. It has consisted essentially of taking the aces and jokers from one group of players and handing them to another group. Whether or not this new distribution is fair or is of general advantage is beyond the scope of my subject, but the important point I would make is that, through research, a new deck can be created with a lot more aces. And the aces of this new research game have the peculiar quality of producing winnings without corresponding losings. Research creates wealth, does not merely reshuffle it.

"If your business is already obsolescent, or in the doldrums, so that you cannot scrape together funds for a research organization, there are three alternatives; get funds for it in spite of the difficulties; or join with others in your same line for joint support of research, as through your trade association; or be reconciled to go down and out. For it is as true today as when Francis Bacon said it 300 years ago: 'That which man altereth for the better, time, the great innovator, altereth for the worse.'

"So take heart. In former great depressions it was definite new industrial developments based on scientific research that led the country to new and greater prosperity. It can happen again. Let's do it!"

Landon Calls for High Ideals In Address to Methodists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., May 20—Declaring that the successful solution of our present social and economic problems must be founded upon moral and spiritual wisdom as well as upon political and economic wisdom, former Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas last night made a strong plea for personal character both in the leaders and the people of the nation.

Speaking at Boston University Night at the 142nd annual New England Methodist Episcopal conference here, the 1936 Republican Presidential candidate warned that failure to build character would result in the failure of Democracy. "And if Democracy fails," he said, "free religion and a free church are gone, too."

Despite the importance of world and national events today, Mr. Landon declared "there is no question—social, economic, or political—which is of greater importance than the fundamental character of the people. The character of a people in a Democracy is the foundation.

Lofty Ideals

"Our leaders and high statesmen," he continued, "must be guided by lofty ideals and high vision They must provide spiritual leadership as well as political leadership. It is not enough that the men to whom we look for guidance be men of skill and ability; they must also be men of character.

"But no matter how well they lead, they must be supported by a people of character if a nation is to grow and prosper. In a representative Democracy, such as ours, national character and national leadership must, of necessity, be built upon the character of the individuals that make up the nation."

Introduced to the more than 2,000 persons who jammed First Methodist Church in City Hall Square as "the most distinguished Methodist layman in the country," Mr. Landon declared he made no apology for his insistence upon character building.

"Some may view it as commonplace," he said. "None will say it is unnecessary. Our founders always stressed moral and Christian prin-

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Providence Sets Safety Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 20—This city is proudly marking the 100th day in which there has been no motor fatality.

Every policeman in the city wore an arm-band with the red numerals "100." Every police scout car bore a sign with the number "100." Thousands of passenger cars and trucks displayed cardboard signs reading "100." Every police scout car bore Hall a huge banner flew with the numerals "100" in figures six feet high.

An automobile club which had arranged to distribute cardboard "100" markers to motorists from several downtown centers found its supply exhausted in less than an hour. A second supply was snapped up almost as quickly.

Motorists and pedestrians, grown-ups and children, throughout the city, took part in the celebration and took pride in the city's safety record.

Record Claimed

Never before, according to the National Safety Council, has any city as large as Providence gone so many days without a traffic fatality, since automobiles have been common on city streets.

On Wednesday afternoon Mayor James E. Dunne and other city officials spoke to the nation over the radio to let other cities and towns know what Providence had accomplished with its traffic safety campaign.

There will be no letup in the campaign, city officials announce. The results of the safety drive which began last Dec. 1, have been so satisfactory that the police are convinced they have found a successful formula for meeting the traffic issue.

The three principal factors that made the record possible are reducing the speed limit from 35 to 25 miles an hour, increasing the vigilance of traffic policemen, and instructing pedestrians, particularly school children, in safety measures.

Kiernan to Run Again

James H. Kiernan, veteran Speaker of the State House of Representatives, has decided to run again in the November election. A Democrat, he represents the thirteenth district of Providence.

Mr. Kiernan frequently has announced his intention to retire after serving in the Legislature for 24 years. A move by several Democratic clubs to draft him for the November race changed his mind.

"If my friends want me, and if I

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The Week in Rhode Island

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Showers this afternoon and tonight; slightly warmer tonight, with lowest temperature near 54 degrees; Saturday generally fair, moderate to fresh south to southwest winds, shifting to west or northwest.

For Central New England on Sunday: Weather will continue somewhat unsettled and cool.

Maine: Showers tonight; Saturday generally fair preceded by showers in the extreme east portion; warmer in the south portion tonight and on the east coast Saturday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Showers this afternoon and tonight; cooler late tonight; Saturday generally fair and slightly cooler.

Massachusetts: Showers this afternoon and night; Saturday generally fair preceded by showers on the southeast coast; warmer in the extreme east portion tonight; cooler in the west portion Saturday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Showers and slightly warmer tonight; Saturday generally fair.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong south and southwest winds shifting to west or northwest; overcast weather with showers tonight ending Saturday morning.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	54	52	Minneapolis	46	46
Bermuda	66	66	New Orleans	74	72
Chicago	66	66	New York	56	52
Denver	46	46	Norfolk	66	66
Helena	40	36	Philadelphia	58	56
Kansas City	68	66	St. Louis	58	58
Los Angeles	54	54	San Francisco	52	52
Miami	78	76	Washington	62	62

A—7:30 a. m., May 20.
B—Minimum, May 19.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 4:30 p. m.; height, 8.2 feet.
Saturday, 4:39 a. m.; height, 8.7 feet.

Light all vehicles by 8:33 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 12

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall, 8:30—
March, "Old Roxbury".....Zach
Academic Festival Overture....Brahms
Hopak from "The Fair at Sorotchintzy".....Moussorgsky
"España," Rhapsody .....Chabrier
Joyeuse Marche .....Chabrier
"The Animals' Carnival," Grand Zoological Fantasy .....Saint-Saëns
Pianos: J. M. Sanroma—Leo Litwin
Bolero .....Ravel
Fantasy, "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" .....Churchill-Bodge
Night and Day.....Porter
"Semper Fidelis," March.....Sousa
Arthur Fiedler, Conductor

Theaters

Shubert—
"Pins and Needles," a musical revue. Music and lyrics by Harold J. Rome. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Sanders Theater, Cambridge—
The "Alcestie" of Euripedes, an English version by Dudley Fitts and Robert Fitzgerald. Presented by The Poet's Theater of Harvard. 9 Through May 21.

Movies

Boston—
"Hawaii Calls," with Bobby Breen. 11:20 a. m., 2, 4:40, 7:20, 10. Also "Nurse From Brooklyn," featuring Sally Eilers, Paul Kelly, and Larry Blake. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:20, 6, 8:45.

Keith Memorial—

"Goodbye Broadway," with Alice Brady and Charles Winninger. 10:45 a. m., 1:45, 4:40, 7:35, 10. Stage: Benny Goodman and his Swing Orchestra.

Tremont—
"All Quiet on the Western Front," with Lew Ayres and Slim Somerville. Also "Sinners Take All," with Margaret Lindsey and Bruce Cabot. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Hub—
Rudolph Valentino in "The Son of the Sheik." 10:20 a. m., 12:20, 2:20, 4:20, 6:20, 8:20, 10:20.

Scollay and Modern—
"College Swing," with Gracie Allen, George Burns and Martha Raye. Scollay: 11:55 a. m., 3:10, 6:25, 9:40. Modern: 11 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:10. Also "Four Men and a Prayer," with David Niven and Loretta Young. Scollay: 10:20 a. m., 1:40, 4:55, 8:10. Modern: 9:20 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:40, 9:40.

Uptown—
"The Baroness and the Butler," with William Powell. 1, 4, 7, 10:05. Also "Midnight Intruder," with Barbara Read. 2:30, 5:35, 8:40.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse
George Brent, Olivia de Havilland and Claude Rains in "Gold Is Where You Find It." Also "Sally, Irene and Mary," featuring Alice Faye, Fred Allen, Tony Martin, and Jimmy Durante. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Exeter—
Alice Faye and George Murphy in "You're a Sweetheart." 1:45, 4:45, 7:50. Also "Arsene Lupin Returns," featuring Virginia Bruce and Melvyn Douglas. 3:20, 6:20, 9:25.

Metropolitan—
"Cocoanut Grove," with Fred MacMurray, Harriet Hilliard, the Yacht Club Boys and Ben Blue. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:50. Also "Hunted Men," with Lloyd Nolan and Mary Carlisle. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:40.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"Double or Nothing," with Martha Raye and Bing Crosby. Also "Little Lord Fauntleroy," with Freddie Bartholomew. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Fine Arts—
Jan Kiepura and Marta Eggerth in "The Charm of La Boheme," 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15.

Coolidge Corner—
"City Girl," with Phyllis Brooks and Ricardo Cortez. 2:09, 5:12, 8:15. Also "The Baroness and the Butler," featuring William Powell and Annabella. 3:44, 6:46, 9:53.

South Station Theater—
"Donald's Ostrich," a Donald Duck cartoon; "Lowell Thomas Travel to Holland," "Ted Fio Rito Musical," latest news reels and other shorts.

Strand—
Sonja Henie and Don Ameche in "Happy Landing." Also "International Settlement," featuring Dolores Del Rio and George Sanders.

Brookline Village—
"Mannequin," starring Joan Crawford and Spencer Tracy. 1:45, 5:05, 8:15. Also "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," featuring Shirley Temple. 3:45, 6:50, 10.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Doctor Rhythm," with Bing Crosby, Beatrice Lilly and Andy Devine. Fenway: 1:55, 4:40, 7:25, 10:10. Paramount: 10:35 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:50, 9:35. Also "Mystery House," with Ann Sheridan and Dick Purcell. Fenway: 12:45, 3:30, 6:15, 8:55. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:45, 8:30.

University—
"Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," with Shirley Temple. 1:30, 4:55, 8:25. Also "Mr. Moto's Gable," with Peter Lorre. 2:45, 6:15, 9:45.

State and Orpheum—
"Merrily We Live," co-starring Constance Bennett and Brian Aherne. Orpheum; 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:35, 3:50, 7, 10:15. Also "Judge Hardy's Children." Both theaters: 11:15 a. m., 2:25, 5:40, 8:50.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Mendelssohn's "St. Paul," presented by The Triad Choral Club. Soloists: Blanche Haskell, soprano; Lydia Summers, contralto; Willard Young, tenor, and George Knisley, baritone. Assisted by the Trioleans. Claude Saunier, accompanist. Miss Jessie Dodd, director of the club. 8.

Dance

Elizabeth Peabody Playhouse—
Dance recital presented by Letitia Brugnani, formerly with the Metropolitan Opera Ballet, and her dance group. Soloists: Charles Trafton, Sondra Aroff, Arthur MacDonald, Billy Boyd and Rosalie Brash. 357 Charles Street. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—Miss Maginnis will conduct a guidance tour on Japanese Prints. 11 a. m.

The Twentieth Century Association—Rev. Edward Tallmadge Root, guest speaker at a luncheon given by the Twentieth Century Ass'n. 3 Joy Street. His subject will be "An Economy of Plenty." 1.

Hotel Vendome—The Alumni Body of Mechanic Arts High School will hold their annual reunion and banquet. The guest speaker will be Guy A. Richardson, President of the Chicago Surface Lines. 6:30.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Five in Narcotic Ring Found Guilty

A Federal Jury last night returned a verdict of guilty against five members of a narcotic ring operating between New York City and Boston, who pleaded not guilty on their arrest last February, of violation of the United States Narcotic Act. At the time of their arraignment there were 15 in the group, at whom six entered pleas of guilty, one case was nol prossed and another discharged. The jury last night also returned verdicts of not guilty against two others.

Euripides's 'Alcestis' Given at Harvard

The Arts in Boston

Several novel features marked the production of the "Alcestis" of Euripides by the Poet's Theater of Harvard in Sanders Theater last night. The play was done in the English version of Dudley Fitts and Robert Fitzgerald, which then had its first performance. The functions of the chorus were divided. The singing, with accompaniment by a small orchestra, was done backstage. The dancing was not done at all; the members (all women) simply filed across the stage. Their speaking parts were all given to the Choragus.

In view of our wide separation in time from the Greeks, it is difficult to produce satisfactorily any of their plays. But "Alcestis" is perhaps the most difficult of all for modern audiences. The pure tragedy of "The Trojan Women" or "Elektra" or "Agamemnon" is acceptable; our imaginations may be strained by the motivations based on the Greek theology, but once over that hurdle we are moved by the fundamental emotions involved. The comedies are easier for us; the "Frogs" and "Lysistrata" have really contemporary implications.

But what is the man of the twentieth century to make of the "Alcestis," which is neither tragedy nor comedy, though it seems to have in it something of both, and which wrenches our sympathies and our sense of probability? Very little, unless he knows that it is a sort of Scherzo, partaking of the nature of the Satyr play, a kind of comic relief in a series of tragedies. Without this realization he could not make much of a play in which a woman substitutes for a husband who has been called to the underworld, and in the end is brought back from the tomb by a son of Zeus after the widower and his father have wrangled over her bier.

But once we are aware of the nature of the piece, we may enjoy the irony in the treatment of this fatuous husband and his rather smug spouse. For if he was selfish and self-deceived and vain, she for her part didn't mean to leave him without getting full credit for her sacrifice. Alcestis enjoyed dramatizing her plight. You can hardly blame her; with a husband like that, she was entitled to her moment.

It was evidently with the purpose of making this absurd anecdote palatable to present-day audiences that Messrs. Fitts and Fitzgerald undertook their new version. Abandoning the orotund phrases of the older translators, they have relied upon the modern vernacular. Certainly this method tends to relieve us of the duty of prostrating ourselves before a classic. And the lines sound better than they read; they were written for performance. We may still feel that the method of Gilbert Murray preserves more of the Thessalian atmosphere while yet permitting us to appreciate the original author's irony.

The production (which will be repeated tonight and tomorrow night) has many merits. The setting, golden doors, flanked by huge white fluted pillars and facing a few broad steps, is admirable. So are the costumes, designed by Alfonso Ossorio. So is the lighting of George Wells, particularly in the contrasting use of a bright spot for Apollo and a green one for Thánatos. The music, written for a chorus of women's voices and a few strings and woodwinds and drums, is especially satisfying with its archaic tonalities and rhythmic verve. Presumably the score is that of Allan Sly. It seemed odd that the composer's name should not have appeared on the program, which credited Malcolm Holmes, conductor of the players from the Pierian Sodality, all the members of the production staff, and even the Singer Sewing Machine Company.

The performance on the stage was not without its good qualities, though William Berssenbrugge's direction was indeterminate and uneven in pace and rhythm. Most of the cast did not make their lines easily audible. Dorothy Sands, the Alcestis, could be heard, but her acting was stiff. Michael Linenthal correctly made Admetus a foolish fellow. John Profit was a gusty Heracles.

L. A. S.

"Goodbye Broadway"

However depressing and discouraging sociologically, the Keith Memorial Theater this week presents a spectacle to gladden the showman's heart. Benny Goodman and his band are the major cause of the spectacle but they are merely to the audience what the fuse is to the firecracker. Never has this reviewer experienced such whistling, shouting and clapping as vibrated in every niche of the Memorial yesterday at the conclusion of "One O'Clock Jump," which closed the hour of swing music.

Between whiles, for a miniature respite all around, the screen is lowered for presentation of "Goodbye Broadway." This is also a noisy bit in its modest way. Charles Winninger and Alice Brady play a couple of sentimental ex-vaudevillians who purchase a hotel, entertain numerous fellow-artists on the cuff and finally manage to swindle the swindling real estate agent who has been trying to close them out, by selling him the hostelry at a fat price. Tom Brown, Frank Jenks, Jed Prouty, Dorothea Kent and Tommy Riggs—with Betty Lou, of course—dot the Connecticut countryside.

"Cocoanut Grove"

The overnight successes of chorus girls, band leaders, crooners, football stars and soda clerks has become so customary that a little good old-fashioned struggle does not come amiss, even if it occurs in a musical film. Not that "Cocoanut Grove," which came to the Metropolitan Theater yesterday, takes its struggles too seriously. But Fred MacMurray and his tootlers do have their tribulations.

"Hunted Men," the companion picture, sets a new long-distance record for plots which say all and tell nothing. After breaking the previous world mark, the preposterous story develops into a study in regeneration of a killer who takes refuge in the home of a wholesome American family and emerges to be shot down by police—a man.

"Hawaii Calls"

"Hawaii Calls," Ned Sparks honks but Bobby Breen sings at the Boston. Take your choice. It should not be too hard. Glimpses of Hawaiian scenery, of a small Hawaiian child named Pua and his even smaller unnamed (at least in the cast) brother, and of Mr. Sparks's country cheese expression constitute small oases in a desert expanse of Breen song.

"Nurse from Brooklyn," companion film, is a little crime piece about a nurse who seeks revenge on a policeman she thinks has killed her brother, who was trying to go straight. Of course, the policeman didn't. It was the girl's gangster admirer. Aided and abetted by Omar Khayyam, the policeman proves that he's true blue all through. Paul Kelly, Sally Eilers, Larry Blake and Maurice Murphy are in the cast.

"Mystery House"

The events and explanations of "Mystery House," companioning "Doctor Rhythm" at the Paramount and Fenway this week, become a little vague the morning after. However, whatever slight vagaries the solution may possess are more than offset by the familiarity of the general outline and surroundings. The hunting lodge, the same guests reinvited who were there on the night of the murder, the cranky lady who rides in a wheel chair but who can really walk, the close calls experienced by the detective, the additional murders and the final solution and capture are all in their proper place. Dick Purcell, Ann Sheridan, Anne Nagel, William Hopper, Hugh O'Connell, Ben Welden and Elspeth Dudgeon, excellent as the cortchety aunt, occupy principal roles.

"Doctor Rhythm," heretofore reviewed in this paper, very funny at times on account of Beatrice Lillie's presence, is a generally entertaining musical with Bing Crosby, Mary Carlisle, Andy Devine, Franklin Pangborn and others.

J. D. B.

Trade Treaty Critics Urged To Co-operate

Less criticism and more co-operation in consideration of pending reciprocal trade agreements between the United States and other countries is a better recipe for the result desired by industry than the fighting opposition method, members of the Boston Trade Association Executives declared today.

Discussing explanations of procedure, made by A. Manuel Fox, Republican member of the United States Tariff Commission, and vice-chairman of the committee for reciprocity information in Washington, at meetings in Boston this week, the trade executives agreed that the fundamental process used in preparing trade pacts gave ample opportunity for fair treatment of industries affected.

Bitter opposition of the shoe industry to the proposed pact with Czechoslovakia was recalled by the executives, who pointed out in contrast that methods of the fish industry in calmly presenting facts and figures in defense of their claims against tariff cuts on imported seafood was more constructive and allowed co-operation with the men framing the trade pacts.

Mr. Fox explained methods used in preparing the agreements and answered criticisms in his Boston meetings. Members of the Association declared today the sessions "clearly showed the wisdom for industry to refrain from criticism of a law and the men who are employed to carry out that law. The presenting of pertinent facts to these men without rancor will do more to accomplish the object of industry than anything else."

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, May 21

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
Shortwave		
2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Light-Weight Airplane Engine To Cost Less Passes U. S. Test

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 20 (AP)—A new type of light-weight aircraft engine, functioning on the two-stroke cycle principle, was reported today to have completed satisfactorily, at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the tests required by the United States Department of Commerce.

Its designer, Heraclio Alfaro, research assistant at M. I. T., with a long experience in aviation behind him, said it was entirely new and designed from scratch.

Put into production, he said it ought eventually to cost half of what present engines of its class fetch.

Its chief advantages, Mr. Alfaro explained, were less weight per horsepower, smoother operation, and economic fuel consumption.

Compactness, was achieved, he said, by grouping the cylinders around the driving shaft.

The machine tested this week by John H. Geisse of the U. S. Department of Commerce, had four cylinders, weighed 235 pounds and had an outside diameter of 15½ inches. Maximum benefits of the design, Mr. Alfaro said, would accrue when it was built as an eight-cylinder job.

On that basis, he asserted, the machine would weigh some 300 pounds with no increase in diameter and would develop, at 2,400 revolutions per minute, 290 horsepower or about a pound per horsepower. The average weight of efficient engines in its class today, Mr. Alfaro explained, was around two pounds per horsepower.

The power plant was designed and built under contract negotiated 2½ years ago with the Commerce Department.

The contract specifications were met this week. They called for an engine developing 90 horsepower, not heavier than 2½ pounds per horsepower, and economic fuel consumption.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 307 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Week days, except Friday, 10:15 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.
New Haven—Daily, no regular time assigned, WELI, 900kc.
New London—Week days, 2:45 p. m., WNLC, 1500kc.
Waterbury — Week days, 11:15 a. m., WATR, 1190kc.

Maine

Augusta—Daily, 5:15 p. m., WRDO, 1370kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 12:45, 6 and 10:45 p. m., WMEX, 1500kc.
Boston—Week days, 3:30 and 6 p. m., W1XAL (shortwave) 11.79mc.
Boston—Week days, 3:30 and 6 p. m., W1XK (shortwave) 9.57mc.
Boston—Week days, 12 noon and 3 p. m., WORL, 920kc.
Greenfield—Week days, 9:30 a. m., WHAI, 1210kc.
New Bedford—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 11:30 a. m., WNBH, 1310kc.
Pittsfield—Week days, 2:15 p. m., WBRK, 1310kc.
Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, 3:45 p. m., WSPR, 1140kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Mondays to Thursdays, 4:45 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.
Manchester — No regular time assigned, WFEA, 1340kc.
Portsmouth—Week days 10:15 a. m., and 5:30 p. m., WHEB, 740kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 1:30 p. m., WCAX, 1200kc.
Rutland—Week days, 11:45 a. m., and 7:15 p. m., WSYB, 1500kc.
Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, inc., no regular time assigned, WNBX, 1260kc.
St. Albans—Week days, 4 p. m., WQDM, 1390kc.
Waterbury — Daily, 2 p. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 2:30 and 6 p. m., W1XAL, 11.79mc.
Boston—Week days, 3:30 and 6 p. m., W1XK, 9.57mc.

Canada

Quebec

Montreal—Daily, 2:45 p. m., CFCX, 6.00 mc.

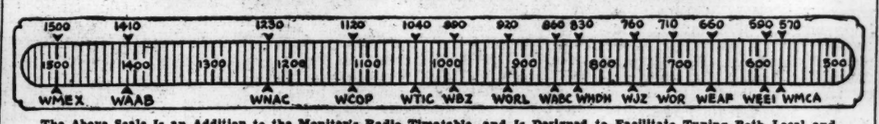
Republic of Panama

Colon—Thursdays, Fridays, Saturdays, no regular time assigned, HP5K, 6.005mc.
Panama City—Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, 5:15 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc.

Democrats' Fashion Show Attracts 1500 Persons

About 1500 persons attended a Fashion Show at the Hotel Bradford, Boston, last evening which was sponsored by the Democratic City Committee. Among the guests were Maj. Vincent Coyne who represented Gov. Charles F. Hurley; State Auditor Thomas H. Buckley and Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	The Boston Hour..	Comment; music; news.	"Dick Tracy": sketch...	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:15	The Boston Hour..	"Don Winslow": sketch	Network speaker	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:30	Vocalist; organ	Little Variety Show....	"Your Family": sketch.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:45	Rhythm Revue	Choir music	Little Orphan Annie....	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics".
6:00	News; sportshots ..	News; Dance Revue.....	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"...
6:15	"Popeye": sketch .	Revelers: quartet	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review...
6:30	Boake Carter, news	Sport comment; music..	Voice of New England..	Dinner concert	Sport reports .....
6:45	"Lum and Abner"...	Lowell Thomas, news...	"Musical Rendezvous"...	Sport reports	Vic Donato's Orchestra.
7:00	Variety program ...	"The Four of Us".....	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch..
7:15	Studio speaker ...	News commentator	"Uncle Ezra": sketch ..	Comedy sketch	"Five Star Final".....
7:30	M. E. Church Con-	Nola Day, songs.....	Commentator	"The Lone Ranger";	"Voice of Israel".....
7:45	vention talks	Chorus and orchestra..	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel".....
8:00	The Academy Thea-	Maurice Spitalny's Or-	Lucille Manners, so-	Children's appeal	"Front Page Drama"...
8:15	ter: sketch	chestra	prano; Revelers Quar-	Children's appeal	Commentator .....
8:30	Whiteman Orch.;	"Death Valley Days":	tet; Ross Graham;	Commentator	Vocalist; orchestra ....
8:45	comedy; soloist ..	dramatic sketch	Frank Black's Orch...	Air Mail Week, talk...	Cottage Hawaiians ....
9:00	"Hollywood Hotel":	George Olsen's Orch.;	"Waltz Time": Frank	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Air Mail Week.....
9:15	motion picture	Tim and Irene.....	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	"The Johnson Family"	Organ and piano duet.
9:30	preview; vocalists;	William Green, talk....	Dramatic sketch	"Musical Steeplechase"	Gypsy Orchestra .....
9:45	orchestra	William Green, talk....	Dramatic sketch	"Musical Steeplechase"	"Swing It" .....
10:00	"Song Shop": Nad-	Network sports	"First Nighter": sketch	Bamberger Symphony	Vic Donato's Orchestra
10:15	ine Connor; Reed	Network sports	"First Nighter": sketch	Orchestra; pianist ...	"Down Memory Lane"
10:30	Kennedy; orch. ..	Network sports	Hollywood Gossip	Address by William O.	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:45	Network speakers.	Network sports	Dorothy Thompson	Douglas, SEC Chairman	"The Monitor News"...
11:00	Forecasts; news ..	News; sport comment .	News Service	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Request Serenade ....
11:15	Sports; music	Music As You Desire It.	Weather Service	"Invitation to Waltz".	Request Serenade ....
11:30	Kay Kyser, Red	Music As You Desire It.	Billy Losser's Orchestra	Theater Digest	"Rendezvous Rhythms"
11:45	Norvo Orchestras.	Music As You Desire It	Billy Losser's Orchestra	Theater Digest	"Rendezvous Rhythms"

Saturday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Popular variety ..	News; "Musical Clock".	"Sunrise Special"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	.....
7:15	Popular variety ..	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	.....
7:30	Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	.....
7:45	WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	The Morning Watch....	.....
8:00	Forecasts; music .	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"..	News Service	"Musical Timetable"..
8:15	Caroline Cabot ...	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	Organ recital	"Musical Timetable"..
8:30	"Radio Almanac"..	Mac and Moore.....	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"..
8:45	"Tunes"; music ..	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"..
9:00	"Eton Boys"	"As You Like It".....	"Musical Roundup"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm and home news..
9:15	Song recital	"As You Like It".....	Studio speaker	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker .....
9:30	"Fiddler's Fancy"..	"Songsmiths"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Alice in Wonderland"..
9:45	"Fiddler's Fancy"..	"Musical Interlude" ...	"Singing Strings"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy".....
10:00	Aunt Harriet's	Breen and De Rose....	Amanda Snow, songs...	"Marriage Clinic"	Studio speaker .....
10:15	Children's Hour..	Viennese Ensemble	Charioteers: quartet ...	"Marriage Clinic"	"Morning Musicale"...
10:30	Aunt Harriet's	"The Child Grows Up"..	"Music Internationale":	Commentator	"Shopping With You"..
10:45	Children's Hour .	"Swing Serenade"	instrumental ensemble.	"Choir Loft": organ....	"Shopping With You"..
11:00	Cincinnati Conserv-	4-H Club	Talk, Florence Hale....	Leo Freudberg's Orch...	Music of the Masters..
11:15	atory of Music;	Minute Men: quartet...	Songs and talk.....	Leo Freudberg's Orch...	"Pianologues" .....
11:30	Alex. von Kreisler,	Our Barn; children's	Instrumental ensemble..	U. S. Army Band.....	"Rubin's Discoveries"..
11:45	conductor	program	Serving the Consumer..	U. S. Army Band.....	"Rubin's Discoveries"..
12:00	Melody Ramblings.	News; musicale; Dance	Walter Kidder; organ;	News Service	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15	News Service	Revue; stocks	violinist	Agricultural talk	Italian Radio Review..
12:30	"The Goofs": Del,	National Farm and	Concert Ensemble	Italian music program..	Music; forecasts .....
12:45	Jack, Bill Ray..	Home Hour	Concert Ensemble	Italian music program..	"The Monitor News"...
1:00	"Golden Melodies".	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news....	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:15	"Golden Melodies".	Home Hour	Earl Lawrence, songs..	Vocalist; orchestra	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:30	Buffalo Presents ..	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	The Hemingways	MacDowell Choral Club	"Swing At It".....
1:45	Buffalo Presents ..	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	"Three Girls and a Boy"	of New Jersey.....	Short Story Editor....
2:00	Ilion A Cappella	Boys Glee Club.....	"Musical Roundup" ...	Fenn School Glee Club..	Talk, Daniel Beard....
2:15	Choir	"Kidoodlers": quartet .	"Musical Roundup" ...	Sport commentator	Matty Levine Presents..
2:30	CBS dance music..	Bill Krenz's Orchestra..	High School Choir.....	Sport reports	"Dance Melodies" ....
2:45	CBS dance music..	Bill Krenz's Orchestra..	"Campus Capers"	Sport reports	"Dance Melodies" ....
3:00	Track meet	Slavonic Serenade	Golden Melodies: orches-	Boston Bees vs. St. Louis	Saturday Jam Session...
3:15	Track meet	Dot and Pat, songs....	tra; vocalists	baseball game	Sport reports .....
3:30	Track meet	Sport commentator	"Swingology"	Boston Bees vs. St. Louis	Organ Melodies .....
3:45	Track meet	Sport commentator	"Swingology"	baseball game	Sport reports .....
4:00	Organist	Club Matinee: variety..	Stamp program	Boston Bees vs. St. Louis	Stephen Charles' Orch..
4:15	Network program .	Club Matinee: variety..	"Men of the West"....	baseball game	Stephen Charles' Orch..
4:30	Network program .	Club Matinee: variety..	Dol Brissett's Orchestra	Boston Bees vs. St. Louis	Legion Auxiliary .....
4:45	Motor trials	Club Matinee: variety..	Dol Brissett's Orchestra	baseball game	Sport reports .....
5:00	Sport summary ...	"Trio Time": vocal and	Top Hatters: orchestra.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:15	Local sports	instrumental trios	Arctic relay	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:30	Boston Hour	Concordia Glee Club....	"Afternoon Off"	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:45	Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Afternoon Off"	Baseball School	"Melody Mirror" .....
6:00	Ben Field's Orch..	Message of Israel.....	Kaltenmyer's Kinder-	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch..
6:15	Ben Field's Orch..	Message of Israel.....	garten	Charioteers: quartet ..	Terry O'Toole's "Irish
6:30	Columbia Work-	Jim's Question Bee....	Commentator	Xavier Cugat's Orch...	Echoes"; songs; orch..
6:45	shop: drama	Jim's Question Bee....	Sport review	Xavier Cugat's Orch...	"Jungle Jim" .....
8:00	Saturday Night	"Melody Serenade"	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Ernie Fiorito's Orch.;	Melody ensemble .....
8:15	Swing Session ...	"Melody Serenade"	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Sylvia Froos; J. Shields	"Air Mail Week".....
8:30	Russ Morgan's Or.;	"The Comeback": dram-	Al Roth's Orchestra....	Union of Swedish Sing-	Gypsy Orchestra .....
8:45	sketch; soloists ..	atization	Al Roth's Orchestra....	ers: chorus	Gypsy Orchestra .....
9:00	"Professor Quiz":	National Barn Dance:	National Broadcasting	"Drums": sketch	"Classical Program"..
9:15	questions; answers	Henry Burr; soloists;	Company's Symphony	"Drums": sketch	"Classical Program"..
9:30	Serenade: soloists;	vocal groups; Hoosier	Orchestra, Sir Adrian	"Barnstormers": variety	Jimmie McHale's Orch..
9:45	popular orchestra.	Hot Shots	Boult, conductor	"Barnstormers": variety	Vic Donato's Orchestra
10:00	Your Hit Parade:	Propeller Club Dinner:	NBC Symphony Orch...	Reggie Childs's Orch..	"Operatic Gems" .....
10:15	vocalists; quartet;	Adm. E. S. Land, talk..	NBC Symphony Orch...	Reggie Childs's Orch..	"Operatic Gems" .....
10:30	orchestra	Dick Gasparre's Orch...	Billy Losser's Orchestra	Johnny Messner's Orch.	"Operatic Gems" .....
10:45	Capitol Opinions ..	Dick Gasparre's Orch...	Billy Losser's Orchestra	Johnny Messner's Orch.	"The Monitor News"...
11:00	Forecasts; news ..	News; Glen Miller's Or-	News Service	Jack Russell's Orchestra	Victor Nelson's Orch...
11:15	H. King's Orch....	chestra	Weather Service	Madriguera's Orchestra	Victor Nelson's Orch...
11:30	F. Dailey's Orch..	Horace Heidt's Orch....	Talk, Rep. Fish.....	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch...	Billy Hayes's Orchestra
11:45	F. Dailey's Orch..	Horace Heidt's Orch....	Lou Breese's Orchestra.	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch...	Billy Hayes's Orchestra

Sunday's Features

9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), American Society of Ancient Instruments. Music of the Renaissance Period.

12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio City symphony orchestra; Jan Peerce, tenor; Henrietta Schumann, pianist.

2:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Walberg Brown String Ensemble.

2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "The Magic Key": Philadelphia Orchestra; Eugene Ormandy, conductor; Linton Wells, from Bogota, Colombia.

2:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Economic Co-operation in the Americas": Ministers for Honduras, Guatemala, and Haiti.

3:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Columbia Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor.

3:00 WNAC, Maritime Day Celebration from Commonwealth Pier: speakers; music.

5:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Marion Talley, soprano; concert orchestra.

5:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Radio Newsreel"; news interviews.

6:00 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), "Thirty Minutes in Hollywood"; Amy Arnell; Dorothy McNulty; Norma Talmadge; trio; orchestra.

7:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Popular Classics": direction H. Leopold Spitalny.

7:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Jack Benny; Kenny Baker; Mary Livingstone; Andy Devine; orchestra.

7:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra; Feg Murray; Harriet Hilliard.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Don Ameche; Edgar Bergen; Dorothy Lamour; John Carter, tenor; Stroud Twins; guest artist.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Dramatic sketch with Tyrone Power.

9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Sunday Evening Hour: symphony orchestra, John Barbirolli, conductor; Patricia Travers, violinist; Julius Katchen, pianist.

9:00 WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), "Five Star Final"; news dramatizations.

9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), American Album of Familiar Music: soloists; piano duo; violinist; orchestra.

Triad Club Concert Friday to Include Knisely as Baritone

Because of the development of a four weeks' engagement at Radio City, Theodore Webb, New York baritone, will not appear as one of the four soloists as was scheduled at the Triad Choral Club's performance of Mendelssohn's oratorio "St. Paul," tonight in Jordan Hall. His place on the program will be taken by George Knisely, baritone, who at present is the acting soloist in First Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City. The Choral Club will be assisted by the Trioleans.

Mr. Knisely has appeared in more than 130 cities and towns throughout the Country in opera, concert, and radio work.

Other soloists for the concert will be Blanche Haskell, soprano; Lydia Summers, contralto; and Willard Young, tenor.

Carl M. Sanford, organist of First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Newton, will assist the chorus at the pipe organ in Jordan Hall this evening, while the club's regular accompanist, Claude E. Saunier, will use the Hammond organ.

Short-Wave Programs

For Saturday, May 21

Budapest—7 p. m.—"Melody of the XVII-th Century," played on the "Cimbalon." HAT4, 32.8m., 9.12meg.

London—8:10 p. m.—Swift, Serenade Orchestra. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31 meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58 meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51 meg.

Berlin—8:30 p. m.—"May I Introduce 'Strauss' ?"; musical chat. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77 meg.

Rome—8:30 p. m.—American Hour: news; Raimondo Kaskeline: "White coal in Italy." 2RO, 31.1 m, 9.63 meg.; IRF, 30.8 m, 9.83 meg.; IQY, 25.21 m, 11.90 meg.

Berlin—9:30 p. m.—"Microphonology," amusing curiosities. DJD, 25.4 m, 11.77 meg.

Paris—10 p. m.—"Spring": recordings. TPA, 25.6 m, 11.72 meg.

London—10:30 p. m.—"Milestone of Melody," Concert Orchestra. GSI, 19.6 m, 15.26 meg.; GSD, 25.5 m, 11.75 meg.; GSC, 31.3 m, 9.58 meg.; GSB, 31.5 m, 9.51 meg.

London—10:35 p. m.—"Made in Great Britain," feature. GSI, 19.6 m, 15.26 meg.; GSD, 25.5 m, 11.75 meg.; GSC, 31.3 m, 9.58 meg.; GSB, 31.5 m, 9.51 meg.

For Sunday, May 22

Boston—3 p. m.—International Goodwill Programs to Greece; Italy and Scandinavia. W1XAL, 19.6m., 15.25meg.

Guatemala—6 p. m.—Concert to the United States. TGWA, 19.7m., 15.17meg.

Berlin—6 p. m.—"German Fairy Tales." DJD, 25.4m., 11.17meg.

Paris—6:15 p. m.—Concert from Radio-Paris. TPA4, 25.6m., 11.72meg.

Tokyo—7 p. m.—Current Topics. JZJ, 25.4m., 11.80meg.

London—7:55 p. m.—Chamber Music of Dvorak: Gerhaam Farkington Trio. GSP, 19.6m., 15.31meg.; GSD, 25.5m., 11.75meg.; GSC, 31.3m., 9.58meg.; GSB, 31.5m., 9.51meg.

Budapest—8 p. m.—"Singing Youth." HAT4, 32.8m., 9.12meg.

Geneva—8 p. m.—League of Nations Activities. HBO, 26.3m., 11.4meg.

Eindhoven, Netherlands—8:15 p. m.—Program for the Western Hemisphere. PCJ, 31.2m., 9.59meg.

Caracas—8:30 p. m.—"Melodies of the World." YV5RC, 51.7m., 5.8meg.

Rome—8:30 p. m.—News in English; Opera, one act. 2RO, 31.1m., 9.63meg.; IRF, 30.5m., 9.83meg.; IQY, 25.21m., 11.90meg.

London—11:20 p. m.—Brass quintet. GSI, 19.6m., 15.26meg.; GSD, 25.5m., 11.75meg.; GSC, 31.3m., 9.58meg.; GSB, 31.5m., 9.51meg.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Massachusetts

Springfield—Week July 18 to 23, inc., 9 a. m., WSPR, 1140kc.

Amusements

BOSTON

Symphony Hall—Com. 1492
TONIGHT 8:30
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
3rd Sunday Pops—May 22
WAGNER'S
"DIE WALKURE"
In Concert form with Soloists
FRITZ MAHLER, Guest Conductor
Pension Fund Concert, 50c to $1.50

SHUBERT, EVES. 8:30 MAT. TOM'W
America's Smash Hit!
ROLLICKING MUSICAL REVUE
PINS AND NEEDLES
WED. AND SAT. MATINEES 55c to $1.65
EVGS.—55c, 85c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20

STATE (LOEWS) ORPHEUM
HELD OVER—2nd WEEK
Constance Bennett, Brian Aherne
"MERRILY WE LIVE"
"JUDGE HARDY'S CHILDREN"
Lewis Stone, Mickey Rooney

WELLESLEY, MASS.

COMMUNITY PLAYHOUSE
WELLESLEY HILLS
Thurs., Fri., Sat.—2:30 and 7:45 P. M.
George Brent
"GOLD IS WHERE YOU FIND IT"
Alice Faye—Fred Allen
"SALLY, IRENE AND MARY"

NEW YORK CITY

"The fun is smart and sprightly, the cast shrewdly chosen and directed in the most efficient manner." — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WHAT A LIFE
A George Abbott Comedy Hit for the Entire Family.
BILTMORE
W. 47th St. Evgs. 8:45—50c to $2. Mats. Wed. and Sat.—50c to $2.

JOHN GOLDEN Presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE
IN SUSAN AND GOD
A Comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS
Plymouth Thea., 45th St., W. of B'y. Evgs. 8:40
No Mon. Perfs. Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat., 2:40

The RITZ BROS. in "KENTUCKY MOONSHINE"
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day 25¢ Any Seat
ROXY THEA. 7th Ave. at 50th St.

DALOZ
EST. 1863
CLEANSERS DYERS
To Intelligent Buyers
Clothing, Curtains, Blankets, Rugs
PLANT 11 Humphrey St., Dorchester Col. 2400-1-2
Storage
BUREAUS 37 Temple Place, Boston 1052 Beacon St., Brookline

NATIONAL TRAILWAYS SYSTEM
in BOSTON KEN. 8700
BLUEWAY TRAILWAYS
80 Park Sq., opp. Hotel Statler Building
Express Service
New York—Boston
$2.75 ROUND TRIP $4.95
Hartford—New Haven for Less
in NEW YORK WI. 1-5300
DIXIE BUS CENTER
241 West 42nd Street between 7th and 8th Avenues
in Hotel Dixie (Lower Level)

THIS IS WHAT CARBON DOES TO YOUR VALVES
CORRECT IT BY USING JENNEY Solvenized Gasoline

HARD carbon deposits on valves and valve seats prevent tight seating—power is lost, operation is sluggish, gasoline is wasted.

Until now it has been impossible for you to prevent the formation of hard carbon in your car. But now—here's a gasoline that attacks carbon already formed, and works to prevent hard carbon deposits.

JENNEY Hy-Power or JENNEY Aero will check hard carbon in your motor by dissolving the carbon binder. Thus carbon is changed to a soft, fluffy, harmless form—easily blown from the exhaust.

You want smoothness, snap and full power. You want top mileage. Then certainly you want JENNEY Gasoline—high anti-knock, high test and now Solvenized.

JENNEY GASOLINE
Chases Carbon
Licensed under Lubri-Zol Corp. Patent No. 2068235 and 2061744
SOLVENIZED HY-POWER and AERO.... SOLVENOIL

Smith Graduates Face Generally Good Job Outlook

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., May 20—Employment opportunities for Smith College girls who graduate this year are good, except in the field of general business, according to Mrs. Marjory P. Nield, vocational secretary of the college. There is a brisk demand for summer workers along many lines, Mrs. Nield adds.

On the basis of the number of requests she has received for workers this year, compared to previous years, Mrs. Nield reports that opportunities are especially numerous for teachers and social workers. Also in strong demand are qualified camp councilors and those desiring employment in summer hotels, or as governesses.

In general business, however, the demand has decreased and there is a decline of about 20 per cent in the number of secretarial opportunities offered.

"The vocational office at Smith College is constantly confronted," say Mrs. Nield, "with students who want to start earning immediately upon receiving their A. B. degree." But for success in the highly competitive world today, she declares, it is becoming increasingly necessary to supplement a liberal arts course with vocational training.

Brown Professor To Receive Medal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 20—Prof. Charles A. Kraus of Brown University today will be awarded one of the two 1938 Franklin Medals at the Medal Day exercises in the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia. The medals are given annually in recognition of distinguished research service in the field of natural science and industry which results in definite contribtuion to human progress and welfare.

Professor Kraus, president-elect of the American Chemical Society, is one of 12 men to be honored in different ways by the Franklin Institute today. It will be the fourth award which he has received in recent years. Previously he has received the Nichols Medal, the Willard Gibbs Medal and the Theodore William Richard Medal of the American Chemical Society.

Owners of Early Colonial-Type House Awarded Prizes

Lynnfield reproduction of old-time dwellings wins $1000 in two national contests—North-of-Boston settlement takes on fresh growth with widening of Newburyport Turnpike.

[The Real Estate Week]

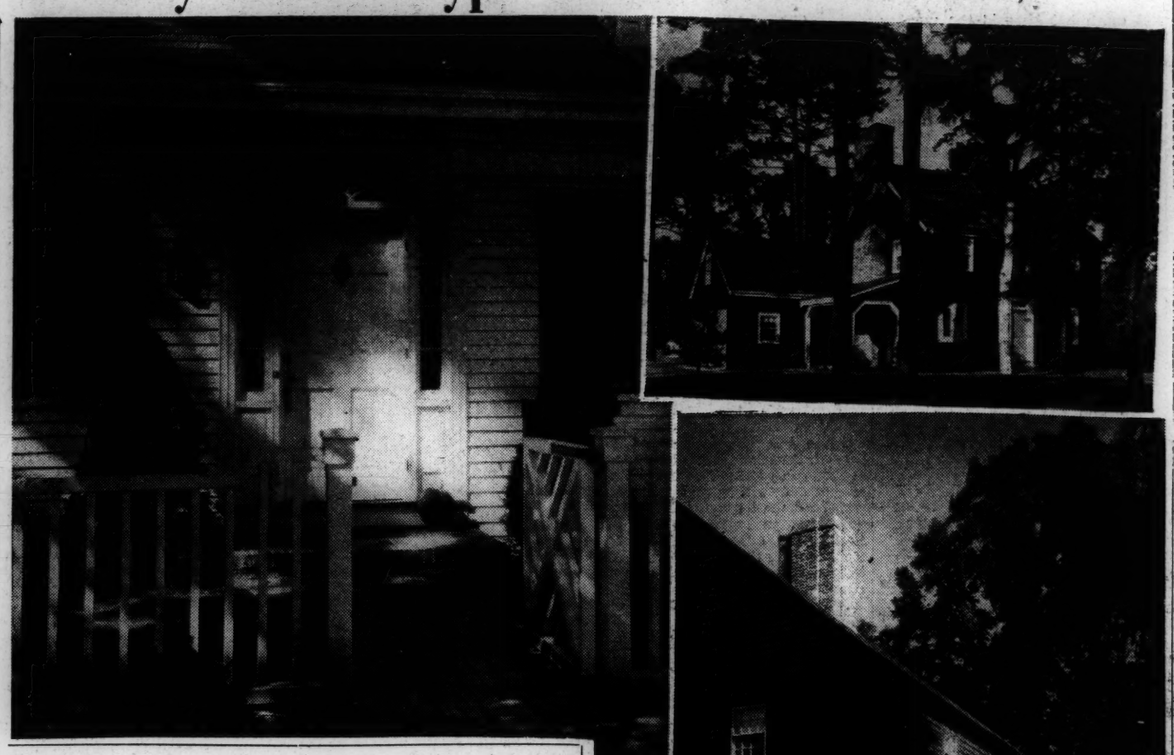
By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

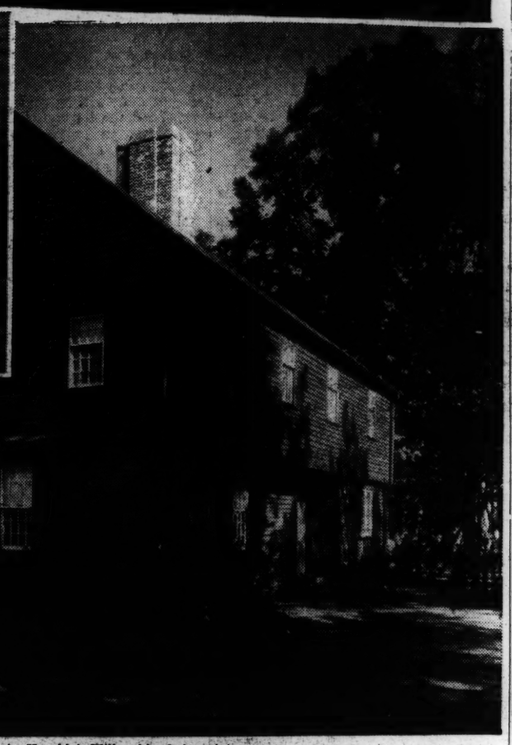
For the third time in the last six months, the small but attractive town of Lynnfield today absorbs the building spotlight as the site of the early American-type, six-room house that has been awarded the $250 first prize in its class, and the $750 sweepstakes prize as the best designed and constructed home in the recently completed Better Homes and Gardens competition, which attracted thousands of entries from all over the United States.

The first time Lynnfield was mentioned in this column about three months ago, it was considered one of the likeliest looking suburban settlements within easy half-hour's drive of Boston, due to the recent opening of the revamped, eight-lane, Newburyport Turnpike. And a short time later, Lynnfield became the site of a remodeling project that turned a tumbledown, ugly shack into a charming Georgian colonial for only a few thousand dollars.

Now comes the community's third and highest honor of the year, that of being selected in the $5,000 national Better Homes and Gardens contest as the "home-town" of the prize-winning home, chosen for such practical features as room arrangement, adaptability to site, architectural features and distinctiveness of details.

When Mr. and Mrs. Richard E. Welch moved into the early period colonial house designed by David J. Abrahams and built by Williard D. Martin of Lynn, they knew it was an attractive, blockhouse-type home that blended in so well with the background that they couldn't pass it by. But they did not know that their typically New England homestead with its sloping, black, mineral-surfaced asphalt-shingled roof and dark-brown clapboards was shortly to win $1,000 for them. For the national prize money, strangely enough, went to the home owners rather than the architect or the builder.





H. E. Gillespie; Harold A. Willoughby & Associates
Residences by David J. Abrahams, Architect
Upper Left—House for Mrs. Harriet F. Woods, Philips Road, Melrose. Upper Right—House of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Anderson, Lynnfield. Lower Right—Prize-Winning House of Mr. and Mrs. Richard F. Welch, Lynnfield

Clapboards are stained black but will weather to gray. The windows are ivory and doors a dull, Chinese red, colors that will interest home owners who answer the seasonal call to freshen up their home exteriors. There is a flagstone terrace opening from the living room in the rear, an inexpensive but worth-while addition to any home. A living room 23 feet by 13 and a dining room and a kitchen are on the first floor, and three chambers upstairs.

The plan was considered excellent and deserving of detailed study by prospective home owners. Service arrangements are well co-ordinated with the kitchen, accessible from both front and side entrances. Bedrooms are each placed on corners, to afford cross-ventilation. It's first period Colonial all right, yet not lacking in up-to-date equipment and practical layout to meet modern demands.

First-period colonial is a type of architecture that has been greatly neglected, according to the experts. Yet Lynnfield abounds with original examples of a style that dates back to the days of Shakespeare and Sir Walter Raleigh in Elizabethan England.

While the Welsh home is a true-to-type reproduction of what the well-to-do families were living in prior to the Revolution, the FHA is emphasizing that modernization of old houses is becoming a promising phase of early Spring building activities.

Today, virtually every convenience that can be built into new houses, can be installed with facility in the already-built home that may need repairs, enlargement, or the addition of modern comforts. A new asphalt shingle roof, for instance, can be applied over the old roof without disturbing the interior of the home or incurring the costs of removing the worn-out roof. Modern home insulation, to protect from heat in summer and cold in winter, is also readily applied to old houses, the FHA experts insist. And modernization, they say, can be paid for out of incomes on liberal terms under the provisions of the new Housing Act.

Modernization of this type is in full swing throughout the small town of Lynnfield, which is today feeling the building urge predicted here when the Newburyport Turnpike was renovated and a connecting link supplied to the East Boston vehicular tunnel.

Homes have been springing up like mushrooms, particularly in the Wardhurst section developed by the Willard D. Martin Company of Lynn. Prices range from $8,000 to $12,000, with large lots, plenty of trees, and Santaug Lake in the immediate background.

* * *

Next to Campus

Cambridge residents in the vicinity of Harvard Square will soon be wondering what new building is rising at 124 Walker Street overlooking the Radcliffe Campus on three sides. Instead of another addition to the college, as might be expected, it will be one of the first attempts at large-scale apartment house building in this city for years.

The 32-suite apartment of red brick, to match the Radcliffe Buildings, will cost $4,000,000 and will look out over the Harvard Botanical Garden and the Astronomical Observatory on one side. According to Rodney W. Long, sponsor of the project, this is an exceptional apartment house in enjoying the environment of a college campus on three sides. The site is the only property within an entire block not owned and controlled by Radcliffe.

The apartment house will have automatic elevators, with all suites on the outside overlooking the college grounds. Each suite will have a large living room, chamber, reception hall, kitchen, dinette, bath and ample closet room. The obtaining of this site is just another story of a famous old residence, that of George H. Holmes built 40 years ago, giving way to progress.

* * *

Urged by Long

The new FHA Act permitting small homes to be insured with a 10 per cent down payment will open America's greatest market for employment and safe investment, according to Rodney W. Long, president of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange.

At the same time, he said, the FHA will encourage cities with $40 tax rates to readjust their tax systems to meet the competition that they are getting from suburban towns and cities with lower tax rates. A glance at recent construction, he pointed out, clearly shows that the new homes in eastern Massachusetts have been going up regularly outside a 10-to-15-mile radius of Boston's State House.

"It is not the FHA that will decentralize our extravagant old cities," said Mr. Long, "but it is the cities themselves. Real estate men know that people will sell at any price to get out when taxes crawl up to $40 on $1,000. Incidentally, one consideration given great weight by the FHA is a low tax rate in granting mortgage insurance."

* * *

Steady Growth

The Federal Home Loan Bank system continued today to show the steady growth that has characterized its activities of the last five years, adding 44 new institutions with assets of nearly $50,000,000 to its system during the first three months of 1938.

At the same time, the Home Loan Bank Review noted that higher prices for building materials were responsible for $260 of the $476 increase in the costs of building a standard six-room house during the last two years. Building costs reached a peak in August, 1937, the Review added, with slight decreases since then. Labor costs have risen since 1936 by 13.7 per cent while building material costs have increased 8.1 per cent.

Charms of State Shown in Folder

The Massachusetts Development and Industrial Commission reports it has published a 16-page folder describing recreational facilities of Massachusetts.

The booklet entitled "Massachusetts for a Memorable Vacation" includes a list of major routes into the State for motorists.

Historic Boston is displayed in pictures and text, while Lexington and Concord precede a section devoted to the North Shore and Cape Ann, referring to the numerous public beaches, yachting activity, and other summer sports.

Copies of this folder may be had by writing the Commission.

Natural Color Movies To Record N. H. History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., May 20—The history of the State of New Hampshire will be photographed in natural color motion pictures. Gov. Francis P. Murphy and his Executive Council, have authorized the State Planning and Development Commission to spend approximately $7,500 for the taking of the colored movies of the "Pageant of History," a five-hour parade which will be held at Concord on June 21, in conjunction with the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the ratification of the Federal Constitution by New Hampshire.

Various State departments will co-operate financially and otherwise, in the production of the film.

Boosters of Boston's Port See Benefit in House Action

Boston Port boosters were encouraged today at the prospect of possible State aid for development of new pier facilities following House passage of a bill increasing the membership of the Boston Port Authority and advance of legislation authorizing a State Department of Public Works to take over private facilities and construct new piers.

The Boston Port Authority bill was passed to be engrossed by the House of Representatives yesterday. At the same time the lower branch ordered to a third reading a bill establishing a Division of Waterways in the Public Works Department with authority to construct new pier facilities after agreement with private concerns to lease the facilities for at least 4 years at an annual rental sufficient to pay off the necessary bond issue, interest, and cost of running the Division.

Pier Project Defeated

The third plank in the Port development program was shattered, however, when the House killed a proposed $1,000,000 reconstruction project on the Commonwealth Pier, Number One, East Boston.

The three measures were sponsored by the Special Commission appointed by the Legislature in 1937 to study development needs of Boston's Port. The Commission reported that unless vast improvements were started immediately, Boston is in danger of becoming a minor Port, rather than remaining one of the leaders.

The Port Authority bill provides for increasing the membership from five to seven persons, one of whom shall represent labor and another shipping interests. In addition, the Authority would be given $100,000 annually for its operation. At present, the Authority receives approximately $40,000 from the City of Boston. The $100,000 appropriation would be shared by the State and City equally. This legislation gives the Authority wider powers to publicize the Port and participate in development programs.

Sponsors in Doubt

It is believed this legislation will be approved in the Senate and signed by Governor Hurley. Sponsors of the development program, however, are not so certain of gaining passage of the Division of Waterways bill.

Under the latter bill, private concerns would turn over present facilities to the State for a nominal sum. In turn, the State would float bond issues for development of the Port. As annual rentals would finance retirement costs, the State eventually would pay nothing for the building of piers. In effect, the credit of the State would be lent to private concerns for the construction program. The companies have testified they are not financially able to construct new piers. Thus, according to the Commission, only through State action can the Port of Boston be improved sufficiently to compete on an equal basis with other Atlantic ports.

Passage of the bill, members contend, would mark the beginning of a new era for Boston, in as much as antiquated, over-crowded piers would be eliminated and modern facilities substituted.

Niagara Falls
ROCHESTER or BUFFALO
TWO-DAY EXCURSION
OVER MEMORIAL DAY
Go Sat., May 28, Returning
Arrive Boston, Tues., May 31
$10.00 ROUND TRIP
Round Trip. Pullman Fares Extra
Leave Boston (So. Sta.) 6:35 P. M. (Standard Time). Sat., May 28, Returning, leave Niagara Falls and Buffalo, May 30 evening.
PASS. TRAFFIC DEPT. Room 357, South Station, Boston
BOSTON & ALBANY R. R.

McGEARY'S CANTILEVER SHOE SHOP
145 TREMONT ST. — THIRD FLOOR — BOSTON, MASS.
Between West St. and Temple Place
Specialists in Fit!
Here fit comes first. That's why we carry a wide selection of widths and sizes of the new spring...
Flexible CANTILEVER SHOES

ROSELLA $9.50

UPTOWN Shopping Guide
BACK BAY SECTION OF BOSTON

RHODES BROTHERS
Can supply you with all grocery and food products nationally advertised in
The Monitor
In Boston: telephone Ken. 4500
In Brookline, Newton: Lon. 2040
170 Massachusetts Ave., Boston

Lila DRESS SHOPPE
Smart Dresses Clearance Sale
at All Spring Dresses, Coats, Millinery and Accessories
Priced Very Low
Summer Silks and Cottons Arriving Daily
177 MASS. AVENUE
Com. 1823
Open Evenings

KENMORE 6389
Arena Furniture Company
351 MASS. AVENUE, BOSTON
Complete Home Furnishers
Back Bay Representatives for the Nationally Advertised
"Spring-Air" Mattresses
With Spring Unit unconditionally guaranteed for fifteen years. Priced at..... $39.50
Other guaranteed models
$24.50 to $45.00
Telephone and Mail Orders Filled, Delivered.
Manufactured by Wells & Co. Boston, Mass.

A Balanced Wardrobe of Men's Summer Clothing
Summer Suits Custom Made
Also Sport Coats and Slacks
• IMPORTANT •
Let us cleanse your winter clothing before you put them away.
LONDON TAILORING CO.
4 Clearway St., near Mass. Ave.

NEAREST GARAGE TO THE MOTHER CHURCH
DAY PARKING
WASH AND GREASE
Special $1.50
FALMOUTH ST. GARAGE *Courteous Service*
Falmouth and W. Newton Sts., Boston

KENmore 7700
LAMPERT'S TAXI
Day and Night Service
CAREFUL, COURTEOUS DRIVERS
CADILLAC CARS
Office and Stand, Cor. Westland Ave. and Hemenway St.

FANEUIL FRUIT EX.
Two Conveniently Located Stores
259 Mass. Av., Boston
320 Walnut St., Newtonville
Wholesale Dept. 38 Forsyth St.

Shampoo, Wave $1 and Manicure..
Complete Beauty Service
Uptown Beauty Salon
236 Huntington Ave. Com. 7680
Open Evenings

Westland Ave. Garage
41 WESTLAND AVENUE
We offer all facilities for parking and servicing your automobile by the day, week or month at lowest rates.
WASHING—GREASING—POLISHING
Located Within Two Minutes From Christian Science Church

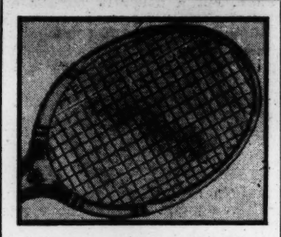
THE BACK BAY JEWELER
Since 1895
230 Massachusetts Ave., Boston

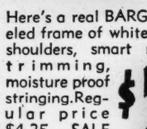
Attractive Assortment of WEDDING GIFTS
HORACE K. TURNER CO.
216 Clarendon St., nr. Boylston
JAMES R. DAYTON, Prop.

Vera Alexandra Beauty Salon
Tel. Ken. 4977
Permanent Waves
236 Huntington Ave., Boston
Opposite The Mother Church

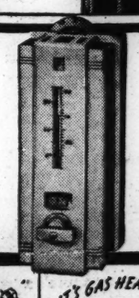
TAYLOR PALMER GARAGE
Now Back to Original Management
Good Service—Fair Prices
Right around the corner at 171 HUNTINGTON AVENUE

• It is gratifying to these uptown advertisers to learn that your patronage is in response to their advertisement in the Monitor.

BRINE'S Tennis Specials

Here's a real BARGAIN! Fully beveled frame of white ash, reinforced shoulders, smart red and black trimming, moisture proof stringing. Regular price $4.25. SALE PRICE..... $2.95
BEGINNERS' RACKETS Just the one to start in with, regular size..... $1.79
Other RACKETS at SALE PRICES from $3.98 to $7.95
SERVICE TENNIS BALLS Official size and weight Packed three in a tube.. 85c
Crew Shirts
Sometimes called Tennis Shirts or Polo Shirts—A real fine quality yarn—weight enough to stand the wear—always 60c to 75c. Plain white or Trimmed. Sale Price 49c (2 for 95c)

SPORT or TENNIS SHOES

White canvas uppers, heavy rubber soles, special arch support, rugged, long wearing—factory rejects but fully guaranteed. $1.19
BUY WHERE THE ATHLETE BUYS
JAMES W. BRINE CO.
92 SUMMER STREET

GAS Heat with
1-YEAR TRIAL OFFER

GOOD-BYE — *Greasy Tank and Dusty Bin* — Out go shovels, scrub brushes, ash cans of furnace-tending days. This clean, compact Gas Conversion Burner modernizes your present heater, reclaims your cellar for household tasks or family recreation.
PROVE TO YOURSELF — GAS HEATING IS NOT EXPENSIVE
Now you can enjoy gas house heating on a *trial basis.*
No expensive equipment to buy—you *rent* the equipment through next heating season, paying only a modest initial sum and very small monthly rentals. Then you decide whether or not you wish to purchase.
We will install your gas burner now, but you need make no rental payments until fall.
Next spring, if you decide to buy, these rentals will be credited toward purchase of your gas equipment on our easy 3-year budget plan. Should you decide not to keep it, we will remove gas equipment without charge.
Thousands of home owners throughout Greater Boston are already enjoying gas house heating. Let us give you the names of your neighbors who heat with gas.
This is your chance to enjoy gas heat on our special Trial Plan. Don't miss it.
Phone HUBbard 7600 — Extension 217 or your authorized dealer

DA-NITE THERMOSTAT FREE with 1-year trial offer
In place of ordinary, plain type, this attractive Da-Nite thermostat will be given. It can be regulated to step up heat automatically in the morning after you've reduced it for the night. Saves fuel — does away with early morning rising. Another good reason to get in on this special trial offer.
6 MAJOR SAVINGS OF HOUSE HEATING WITH GAS —
1 You benefit from minimum depreciation of your heating equipment.
2 You have no expensive repairs (no complicated moving parts).
3 You have no expense for power.
4 You pay no servicing fees.
5 Fewer cleaning bills.
6 No work, no worry, more time for pleasure.

ACT PROMPTLY.. GET DETAILS OF THIS ONE-YEAR TRIAL OFFER
Visit your local Gas Company office today. Or drop us a postcard—or call HUBbard 7600, Extension 217. Here's the bargain of a lifetime in home heating. Don't forget this special offer is yours for a short time only.
COOKING REFRIGERATION Gas WATER HEATING HOUSE HEATING
IS YOUR QUICK, CLEAN ECONOMICAL SERVANT
BOSTON CONSOLIDATED GAS CO.

News of Events Around Boston

(Continued from Page 11)

guy that's on the level. Dinsmore's doing a fine work and doing most of it."

Then the "Dolan voice," according to the witness, interjected a remark about $16,000 and added, "I haven't got anything out of this thing yet."

"Did you hear a voice in room 1402 which you identified as that of the man who made a phone call to Chicago on April 12 and who answered to the name of Dolan?" asked Mr. Doyle.

"Yes," answered Mr. Bligh.

Q. And did you hear the voice of a man who answered to the name of Bobby Dinsmore?

A. Yes.

Q. And a man who answered to the name of "Wally"?

A. Yes.

Q. And did you hear them talking about a German banker?

A. Yes.

Q. What was said?

A. Dinsmore said he had seen the German baker and offered him $100, but he said he didn't want to do anything. Then Dolan said, "Well, that's all right."

Q. Did you then hear some talk about Foley?

A. I did. They said . . .

Q. Who said?

A. Dinsmore said, "Foley is a swell talker. Wouldn't it be grand if we could get him on. I promised him 100 bucks." Dolan then said, "We've got 12 certain ones we're sure of," and Dinsmore said, "I make it 17."

Q. Did you then hear Dinsmore mention four or five names in connection with some money?

A. Yes. He mentioned Garrity, Drew, Foley and a man I think he said Langer, a German baker. He said, "They ought to be worth a couple of hundred bucks apiece. We ought to give them a nice present," and then Dolan said, "Well, goodnight, Bobby, don't forget to say your prayers tonight."

At this point the witness referred to the $16,000 conversation.

Mr. Bligh then said that he heard the "Dinsmore" and the "Dolan" voices again on Sunday night, April 17. (This was the day preceding the scheduled opening of the trial of Dolan, Quinn and Edward J. Supple for conspiracy to steal from the City of Boston while Dolan was City Treasurer.

Q. And what did you hear the Dinsmore voice say?

A. Dinsmore said, "I saw Garrity at home. He got cold but I warmed him up." Then he said "Blank had offered to deliver three for $500 . . . but I knew one of them was Garrity and I had him."

Q. Did you hear him talk about Wilson?

A. Yes. The Dolan voice said, "How about Wilson?" and the Dinsmore voice said, "Roy Wilson? He's O. K. He's a darling. He'll go through 100 per cent. And I got a final O. K. on Caldwell. "That'll cost you $100."

Q. Did you hear them talk about any others?

A. He said some of them had cooled off, figuring on getting more money, and the Dolan voice said, "You've got to play ball with these guys now."

Mr. Bligh then said he heard the Dolan voice put through a telephone call to some exchange which he did not catch but he said the number was 1207. He heard the Dolan voice say, "Hello. This is Eddie Dolan. Do you know a Rose out your way?"

Mr. Bligh added that he did not hear the rest of the conversation.

Q. Did you hear a name, McGrath, mentioned?

A. Yes. The Dinsmore voice said, "Mucker McGrath has got some name."

On cross-examination by Timothy F. Callahan, counsel for Mr. Dolan, Bligh said that he had been in the hotel room with a man named Daniel J. Haley and that he had dictated notes to Haley after he jotted the notes down on pieces of paper and on the wall. Blight admitted that he had pleaded guilty to a larceny charge in Somerville in 1934 and strenuously denied that he had been a bodyguard for gangsters.

On the stand late yesterday, Mr. Bligh told the court that on one occasion one person in the Dolan suite made the remark, "If we win we can give all of these guys presents, and if we lose they'll go down with us."

35 Road Workers Out in Cambridge

To effect a saving of $40,000 for the balance of the year, he explained, Mayor John W. Lyons of Cambridge last night ordered dismissal of 35 Street Department employees who were hired, he declared, in the last days of his predecessor's administration.

"In order to avoid short work weeks for regular Street Department employees it was necessary to take drastic action to reduce expenses in this department," the Mayor stated. "To keep the present pay roll intact would necessitate the borrowing of almost $600,000 for the department."

Ships Authorized To Radio Position

Shippers and receivers of freight in ocean transportation were elated today at the prospects of restoration of the service whereby ships could radio their position to newspapers at noon each day.

In a telegram to Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Chamber of Commerce, Senator David I. Walsh advised that the bill introduced by Representative John W. McCormick, which has passed the House, has now passed the Senate.

Suspension of the service was ordered by the Federal Communications Commission in 1935 which forbade ships to send their noon position, without charge, to newspapers. The ruling aroused considerable opposition on the part of shippers and others interested in ships' movements.

(Continued from Page 11)

however, the letters were only regarded by the postoffice as airmail until they reached the airport. This morning they were taken by truck to the North Postal station, and were sent out on the regular mail delivery. "Woburn residents," he said, "should receive their letters this afternoon. There will be no special delivery of them unless they carry special delivery stamps."

Eight Indictments In U. S. Mail Cases

The Federal Grand Jury today returned eight public indictments to District Court Judge George C. Sweeney, six of them charging three men with various offenses in connection with the United States mails.

Three indictments charged William J. MacDonald of Boston with destruction of U. S. mail bags, possession of $7600 stolen from a registered mail pouch dispatched by the Arlington Postal Branch to the North Postal Annex on Feb. 12, 1937, and stealing on Dec. 12, 1936, from a mail carrier, mail and currency amounting to $3,500 on its way from Milton and Mattapan to the South Postal Office.

Two indictments against Joseph P. Kelly of Boston, charged him with cutting and tearing six U. S. mail bags, and with theft of $3,200 from the Newtonville Post Office Branch, and with conveying away one mail truck.

Another indictment charged William J. MacDonalo and Andrew J. MacDonald of Watertown, with conspiracy to steal from the mails, and a seventh charged Kelly and Andrew MacDonald with stealing mail and currency approximating $1,800.

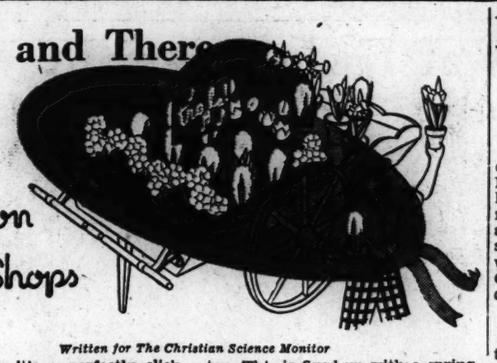
An eighth indictment charged Albert Emerton of Boston and Brookline and James Bottis of Boston and Lawrence with using the mails to defraud and conspiracy to violate Federal statutes through operations of a stock exchange brokerage at 60 Congress Street, Boston, from Aug. 8, 1935 to July 1, 1937.

Sargent States He Was Misquoted

Chief Probation Officer Albert J. Sargent of Boston Municipal Court, quoted yesterday as saying that Mayor Tobin did not know what he was talking about when he criticized the $1,000 pay raise to probation officers as "a public disgrace," stated today that he had been misquoted. He said he did not make such a reference to the Mayor but, on the contrary, felt the Mayor was trying to do a good job.

The raises, Mr. Sargent explained, were ordered by Chief Justice Wilfred Bolster to compensate 28 probation officers for step-rate increases provided for in their classification plan.

Here and There in Boston Shops



Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We think it's a perfectly slick idea . . . "The Embassy Room" at Chandler's. Which sounds very, very something or other; and is! For it's their new shop, up on the third floor, which is essentially for women with important social engagements.

Now the world is full of women who leave all this social stuff to their next-door neighbor, and they please themselves by shuffling around in simple clothes that make them feel adequately attired and entirely comfortable. They devote the better part of their day to the needs of their family, with an occasional dash in town for a gala lunch at Schrafft's; so their regular wardrobe isn't exactly too versatile. However, this is all because this is what they prefer. But . . . there comes a day in every woman's life when she suddenly finds herself about to be the mother of the bride, the sister of a member of the graduating class, the chaperon at a college house party, and so on. And the thought of getting herself together to the extent that her "dressy" moments are taken care of sometimes leaves her in a bit of a dither.

The answer is "The Embassy Room" . . . which is full of those clothes you'll need when you take in young Horace's Commencement affairs. And gowns that are just the thing for the formal wedding to which you've been invited. Furthermore, you aren't just going to have to wander around the place alone, and make all the split-second decisions by yourself. You may ask for the services of Chandler's consultant . . . and advice will be injected neither and yon. The result will be that you will come out with every item of your ensemble taken care of. Everything will be purchased with some other piece of wearing apparel or accessory in mind. In other words, everything will be related! And it's going to save you a lot of uneasy moments . . . especially if you aren't just sure of how you look in flowing chiffons anyhow! The price range is from $25 to around $90. Sizes 16 to 40.

❦❦❦

Asparagus Cooking Problem Solved

Rare indeed (at least among our acquaintances) is the woman who can cook and serve asparagus in its original condition. We mean without overcooking, or undercooking . . . with all the tender heads still members of the body, and not floating around at random, so that they must be fished out with a sieve and added to the serving, piece by piece. So, if your family has audibly objected to the way in which they get their asparagus . . . we suggest that you try out the "Little Chef" asparagus cooker. A compact cylinder-like arrangement that allows you to cook asparagus with the heads up. The stalks themselves are cooked in boiling water, but the heads get their cooking with steam. When we were in it was selling at half price (one dollar), but it may be back to its original price (two dollars) by now. Either way it's a buy. At Jordan's.

Speaking of asparagus and how to serve it reminds us of the silver asparagus server . . . by Napier . . . that you can get at Filene's. And no doubt Jordan's, too, though we haven't happened to notice one in there. For a dollar or so. It's a sort of glorified pie server. In fact, it's that also. It's shaped like a little flat spade, and has a straight piece that extends out over the top. This is fixed up with a spring arrangement that allows you to open it up wide, or close it, which means that you slide the server under whatever it is you want to serve yourself with a minimum of trouble (asparagus, pie, broccoli, spinach, and so on), and then clamp down on it. You practically guarantee yourself that what you start out to serve yourself with, you finish up with. No more of this spilling dropping business at the table. Especially good for youngsters who like to serve themselves, but who so often make the tablecloth look like a July Fourth field day in the process!

❦❦❦

Horseback Riding Attire Is on Sale

Attention getters: A sale on just about everything in the way of horseback riding attire at Beckwith's, at 7 Essex Street right now. Fully lined jodhpur shoes for as little as $2.85. Graduation gifts galore at Miss Lowe's Towne Curiosity Shop. Up on the third floor (but it's worth it) at 145 Tremont Street. A turkish knit beach robe for the man of the house at Plotkin Brothers on Boylston Street for less than $5. Nice for right after a tub, too.

Janet Treat

A Regular Monday, Wednesday and Friday Feature

R. I. Letter

(Continued from Page 11)

can help re-elect Governor Quinn, I'll run again," he announced this week.

A peacetime invasion of Providence was made this week by 5,000 men who fought overseas during the World War as members of the Yankee Division. The occasion was the annual convention of the Division. It opened Thursday, and will continue until Sunday. A military ball and a "horribles" parade are two of the highlights scheduled.

Brown Would Raise Fee

Students at Brown University were called upon this week to vote on the issue of increasing their annual athletic fee from $10 to $15. The Undergraduate Athletic Council advocates the increase, provided it meets with the approval of the students.

Notices made to the students point out that the athletics department has had difficulty paying its way, and that several sports may have to be dropped to keep the budget balanced. A survey of other colleges showed that most all of them have larger student athletic fees than does Brown.

Second 'Lilac Sunday' At Arnold Arboretum

Although last Sunday was officially "Lilac Sunday" in the Arnold Arboretum, officials declared today that because of the chilly weather recently, the blossoms will be even more colorful and fragrant on Bussey Hill this week end. The air should be heavy with perfume, they predict, and the masses of color will be even more striking than a week ago. The azaleas, also, are expected to be a blaze of crimson and pink this Sunday.

Landon Calls for High Ideals In Address to Methodists

(Continued from Page 11)

ciples. It was apparent to them that Democracy and Christianity went hand in hand. It must be apparent now that if Christianity does not achieve its aims, Democracy cannot succeed. I think most of us are convinced, too, that if Democracy fails, Christianity will go back many hundreds of years."

Not Enough

Mr. Landon declared, however, that it is not enough to think about character in evangelistic, idealistic, and abstract terms. "Character building," he said, "must be made to fit the day of the great corporation, gigantic factory, and business organizations. It must be made to fit the day of the automobile and the radio, and of the movie which is so impressive upon the adolescent mind."

In conclusion, Mr. Landon said that "today, the ancient theory of absolute government is abroad in the world. It threatens representative government. It threatens the Church itself. America cannot live immune to what is happening in the rest of the world, any more than we can isolate ourselves from our communications with that world.

"The ideals of Democracy and the goal of the brotherhood of all men in Christianity lie very close together. The political organization in a Democracy that is successful, regards all persons as impotrant. . . . Our Republic honors the rights of the individual. Thus Christianity has a great stake in the preservation of Democracy."

In introducing Mr. Landon, Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University, announced that Mr. Landon had accepted an appointment to the national committee of the $2,000,000. B. U. "Century of Service" fund. Earlier in the day, the former Presidential nominee had made an inspection of the University and met deans and students.

After spending the night at the home of Robert B. Choate in Danvers, Mr. Landon left today for Vermont where he will be the guest of Stanley Waterman, a Landon delegate at the 1936 Cleveland convention. His visit to New England will conclude with a stop in Pittsfield Sunday night.

Waterbury

(Continued from Page 11)

the State was prepared to proceed with these within a reasonable time.

The jury also will reconvene Tuesday, it was understood.

Mr. Alcorn said that as many of the defendants as can be located would be ordered to appear with the reconvening of the court.

Thirty-three votes cast in a municipal election last December paved the way for the grand jury investigation into Waterbury affairs—the first such inquiry into a municipal government in Connecticut's 300-year history.

By that slender margin a coalition of Republicans and insurgent Democrats, although defeated for all other offices, wrested the City Comptrollership from the Democratic City Administration headed since 1930 by Lieut. Governor Hayes as mayor.

The new Comptroller, Sherwood L. Rowland, a Republican, soon charged he had found evidences of financial irregularities in the administration of his predecessor, Daniel J. Leary, wealthy brewer, long a political ally of Hayes.

Mr. Rowland reported important city financial records had disappeared, that large overdrafts existed in municipal accounts and that certain payments had been made contrary to law. A $600,000 taxpayers' suit was brought against the former comptroller to recover the amount of the alleged overdrafts and a "non-partisan" citizens' organization demanded an investigation by the State's Attorney's office.

Record Corn Cargo

SUPERIOR, Wis. (AP)—When the Canadian Steamship Company grain carrier LeMoyne loaded a corn cargo of 500,000 bushels here recently, a new record for the Great Lakes was claimed. The cargo, weighing 14,000 tons and destined for export, was estimated to be the equivalent of a 12,500 acre crop.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only
To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy
Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing Due		Mail Closes Boston	New York
¶N. Amsterdam	May 21	Plymouth	May 27	May 20 8:00 pm	May 21 7:30 am
Columbus	May 21	Plymouth	May 28	May 20 8:00 pm	May 21 1:00 pm
§Saturnia (Bos.)	May 22	Gibraltar	May 30	May 22 5:00 am	May 21 7:00 pm
♭Samaria (Bos.)	May 22	Glasgow	May 29	May 22 9:00 am	May 21 7:00 pm
‡Pres. Roosevelt	May 25	Cobh	June 1	May 24 8:00 pm	May 25 8:00 am
†Queen Mary	May 25	Plymouth	May 30	May 24 8:00 pm	May 25 11:30 am
*Hamburg	May 25	Hamburg	June 3	May 25 1:00 pm	May 25 8:00 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	New York
Mariposa	San Francisco	May 24	May 19 4:00 pm	May 19 8:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	May 26	May 21 4:00 pm	May 21 8:30 pm
Aorangi	Victoria	June 8	June 3 4:00 pm	June 3 8:30 pm

China and Japan

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	New York
Empress of Canada	Victoria	May 28	May 23 4:00 pm	May 23 8:30 pm
Pres. Coolidge	San Francisco	June 3	May 29 4:00 pm	May 29 8:30 pm

†Ireland only. ‡Except Ireland. *Germany only special address. ¶Except Italy, Ireland, and Scotland. §Italy only. ♭Ireland and Scotland only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail for Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m., on Tuesdays.

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232 Massachusetts Ave.
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ALBIANI CAFETERIA
Fine Foods at Lowest Prices
151 Huntington Avenue
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8 OTHER CAFETERIAS LOCATED IN BOSTON

ADAMS & SWETT RUG COLD STORAGE
1. It's safe . . . scientific.
2. Insures your rugs against MOTHS, FIRE, THEFT and SUMMER HEAT.
3. Costs only 3% of fair valuation.
4. You may leave your rugs a full year, if you like . . . no extra charge.
HIGhlands 4100 Roxbury, Mass.

Speaking of Bargains here's one you'll be glad to know about.
14 LBS. $1 Everything Washed Flatwork Ironed
Ask Mr. Allen — Covering Brookline, Brighton, Allston, Back Bay, Roxbury and Jamaica Plain
ALLEN LAUNDRY
62 LINDEN PARK ST. ROXBURY
HIGHLANDS 5200

"The Unfailing Freshness...

of the fruits and vegetables they buy in First National Stores is commented on so often by the many women I meet and those who write me," says Imogene B. Wolcott, director of our Homemakers' Service Department. "They appreciate the speed with which we rush our perishable produce from the grower to the customer, as well as the reasonable prices which we charge for our selected quality fruits and vegetables."

Oranges	— Large Florida	Doz.	29c
Bananas	— Meloripe	4 Lb.	23c
Spinach	— Native	3 Lb.	10c
Tomatoes		2 Lb.	19c
Lettuce	— Iceberg	2 Heads	15c
Rhubarb		4 Lb.	10c
Strawberries		Qt. Box	19c
New Potatoes		9 Lb.	25c

First National Store vegetable and fruit stocks turn over rapidly and are renewed frequently so that they are always crisp, firm, garden fresh!

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

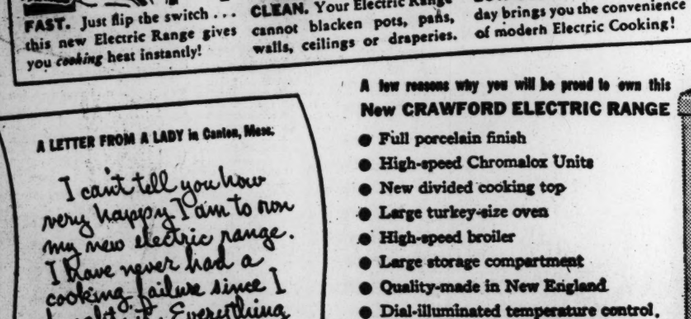
IT'S CHILD'S PLAY TO COOK ELECTRICALLY

Everyone gets more fun out of life when a modern electric range does the cooking. Mother discovers that meals are easier and quicker to prepare because new high-speed cooking units heat up instantly — and automatic electric controls maintain steady, trustworthy temperatures.

Then Sister tries her hand . . . and is greeted with complete success at her first attempt! Now cooking is really child's play! Brother, always the judge of fine flavor, finds meals more delicious because electric ovens retain the natural, nutritious juices of meats and vegetables. And Father is pleased because electric cooking proves its thrift every day in the year.

Inspect an electric range now. You needn't do without the ease and speed of electric cooking any longer!

Switch to ELECTRIC COOKING

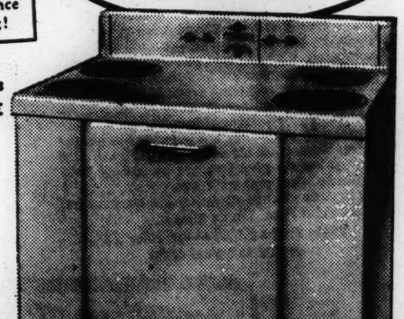


FAST. Just flip the switch . . . this new Electric Range gives you cooking heat instantly!

CLEAN. Your Electric Range cannot blacken pots, pans, walls, ceilings or draperies.

LOW COST. Only a few cents a day brings you the convenience of modern Electric Cooking!

IT'S YOURS FOR ONLY 14¢ A DAY (Payable Monthly)
Model shown only $99.50 with your old stove
FOR LIMITED TIME



A LETTER FROM A LADY in Canton, Mass.

I can't tell you how very happy I am to run my new electric range. I have never had a cooking failure since I bought it. Everything is so much more delicious! What fun it is to cook electrically!

(Signed) Mrs. A. Blauuw
2740 Washington Street, Canton, Mass.

A few reasons why you will be proud to own this New CRAWFORD ELECTRIC RANGE
- Full porcelain finish
- High-speed Chromalox Units
- New divided cooking top
- Large turkey-size oven
- High-speed broiler
- Large storage compartment
- Quality-made in New England
- Dial-illuminated temperature control.
- Compact . . . only 36 inches wide

NO DOWN PAYMENT (Except your old range)
VERY LIBERAL TERMS to Edison Service Customers

MODERNIZE ELECTRIFY YOUR KITCHEN

AT YOUR EDISON SHOP AND ELECTRICAL DEALERS

Commerce and Finance

TVA-Utility Deadlock Ends as Power Firm Sells Properties

Business and Industry

Strike to Follow, Rail Unions Warn, If Wages Are Cut

WASHINGTON (AP)—Railroad labor unions have served notice that a nationwide strike would be the "only ultimate result" if the roads carried out intentions to cut wages.

The workers' opposition to the projected 15 per cent pay cut won powerful support in Congress, where a movement developed to withhold emergency financial aid from the carriers unless they agreed to maintain existing wage levels.

At the request of Chairman Wagner (D) of New York of the banking committee, the Senate sent back to the committee legislation which would provide federal loans for the roads. Senator Wagner said several members of the committee wanted to change the bill to prohibit federal loans to carriers that forced wage cuts.

Charges "Double-Crossing"

The Wagner group previously had approved the bill in its present form, but the New Yorker said the action was taken before the wage issue entered the picture.

The unions' strike threat was contained in a statement by the Railway Labor Executives' Association.

Charging that railroad management had "double-crossed" its organized employees, the statement declared:

"If the railroad managements insist on going through with their attempt to cut employees' wages 15 per cent, the only ultimate result will be a nation wide strike.

"The railroad workers of America, already grossly underpaid, simply will not accept a wage reduction of any kind. They have already been heavy sufferers from the railroads' policy of putting the payment of interest to wealthy bondholders above decent living standards for their employees."

The labor executives said they would observe the Railway Labor Act, which provides machinery for adjusting disputes, before they resorted to a strike, but added:

Says Wages Cut Dangerous

"If the railroads cannot be convinced that a wage reduction is not only unjustified, but is absolutely dangerous to the economic structure of this nation, it will be necessary for the railroad employees to use their economic strength to save the railroad industry from committing social suicide and dragging other industries along with it."

The statement indicated the unions would oppose the Federal financial support, which they previously had united with management in asking, unless the wage cut proposal were abandoned.

"Railroad labor wants to co-operate with management in solving the industry's problem," the statement asserted. "But the workers will not stand for being the goat. Railroad labor was engaged in such co-operative movement at the time the railroads served their official notices of the proposed wage cut.

"In doing this, the railroads acted in bad faith. They double-crossed labor when they served this wage reduction notice because railway management and workers had reached an understanding that no such notice would be served while the workers were co-operating with management in seeking financial relief through other sources."

Would Amend Rail Aid Bill

In asking the Senate to send the railroad aid bill back to committee, Senator Wagner said it would be necessary to make some amendments "if it is reported again."

He said that when the committee approved the program, drawn to carry out recommendations of labor, management and administration officials, there was "no discussion of a threatened wage reduction."

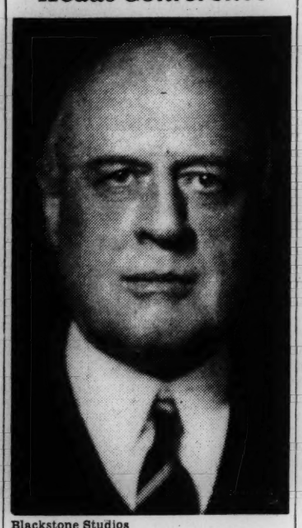
To reporters Senator Wagner commented, "Here we are trying to increase purchasing power so that the people may buy the goods produced by industry, and the industry seeks a wage cut."

The labor executives' statement estimated that a 15 per cent pay cut would take $250,000,000 a year from workers' pay envelopes.

Senator Wagner said he would soon hold additional hearings on the lending program, at which management and labor would be asked to present their views on the wage cut proposal.

Chairman Wheeler (D) of Montana, of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, said he would not make a fight for the lending program if Administration supporters turned against it. He said he helped to prepare it only because of Administration recommendations.

Heads Conference



Blackstone Studios

Frederick E. Williamson

President of the New York Central Railroad, Elected Chairman of the Eastern Presidents Conference, an Organization Composed of Top Executives of Eastern Carriers. He Succeeds Leonor F. Loree, Recently Resigned Head of the Delaware & Hudson

Telephone Company $30,000,000 Issue Filed With the SEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Company of Denver has registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission an issue of $30,000,000 of 30-year 3¼ per cent debentures, due on June 1, 1968

Of the securities registered, $27,750,000 is to be offered publicly and the balance sold to the Bankers' Trust Company of New York as trustee of the company's pension fund.

The statement by the company said that the net proceeds are to be used to repay in full advances from the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, of which the registrant is a subsidiary, and to repay in full the company's demand notes held by the pension fund trustee.

The company listed on March 31 advances of $20,950,000 made by American Telephone & Telegraph on 5 per cent demand notes. Demand notes held by the pension trustee on the same date, at 4 per cent, aggregated $4,000,553.

The debentures will represent the company's only funded debt. It has authorized 500,000 shares of $100 par-value capital stock, of which 480,497 shares were outstanding on March 31.

Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc., was named principal underwriter. Other underwriters to be named later have authorized Morgan Stanley & Co. to buy and sell the debentures in the open market or otherwise, either for long or short account, for the purpose of stabilizing their market.

Copper Price Cut 1c to 9c a Pound; Lowest Since 1935

NEW YORK (AP)—Sellers of copper have cut the domestic price 1 cent to 9 cents a pound, establishing the market at the lowest levels since October, 1935.

Bringing pressure on the market was the statistical report for April released a few days ago. This showed an increase of 12,880 tons in domestic stocks during the month, to a record for nearly four years.

The 9-cent price was adopted generally by primary producers and custom smelters. It marked the first change since January. In March, 1937, copper reached a high for several years at 17 cents.

Commodity and business circles regarded the cut as the most important change of recent months in the raw materials price structure.

Demand for domestic copper continued at low ebb today in spite of the cut in price, dealers reported.

London cables reported sales at the equivalent of 8.87 cents a pound, compared with 9.30 cents Thursday. Persistent decline in the market abroad was believed to have been an important factor in the reduction here.

The downward revision brought further cuts in prices for copper products and scrap. The latter was reduced ¼ cent for heavy No. 1 wire scrap, making the equivalent of 8¾ cents a pound on a refined copper basis. Other grades of scrap were reduced ¼ to ⅜ cent a pound.

National Power Accepts Offer Of TVA for Utility

NEW YORK (AP)—The long deadlock between TVA and utility systems in the Tennessee Valley, over disposition of private properties in the face of Government competition, was broken on a major scale for the first time when directors of National Power & Light Company on Thursday voted to sell out their interests in the Knoxville area.

They recommended to stockholders the acceptance of an offer of $7,900,000, made by Knoxville and the TVA, for properties of a subsidiary, Tennessee Public Service Company.

The directors' decision came after the TVA and Knoxville authorities boosted by $400,000 their offer of $7,500,000 made a week ago—and which, at the time, they characterized as "final."

Street System Not Included

National Power & Light officials said the higher offer was made in Washington when P. B. Sawyer, president of the utility company, conferred with representatives of the purchasers. Mr. Sawyer, however, failed to get the Knoxville authorities to agree to the purchase of the street railway system owned by Tennessee Public Service. Private interests, however, are reportedly seeking to buy the transportation system.

The $7,900,000—which, the company's statement said, is subject to "minor adjustments"—also does not include a transmission line extending from Waterville to Kingsport, Tenn.

This, however, is being taken over by American Gas & Electric which, like National Power & Light, is an affiliate of the Electric Bond & Share System.

Inasmuch as around 47 per cent of the common stock of National Power & Light is owned by Electric Bond & Share—amounting to working control—utility circles expect prompt approval of the directors' action at a special stockholders' meeting. Mr. Sawyer said no date has been decided as yet for the special meeting.

Other Transfers Possible

Mr. Sawyer, it was understood, would go to Memphis next week to continue negotiations with municipal authorities there for the sale of National Power & Light's subsidiary in that city.

The principal negotiations involving TVA and private systems, however, are those for the sale of properties of Commonwealth & Southern Corporation, comprising all of the system of the Tennessee Electric Power Company, the largest in the State, and slices of the Mississippi Power, Alabama Power and Georgia Power companies. It was believed likely these negotiations would be resumed to the point of discussing price in the near future, following an independent audit of the properties.

The Knoxville negotiations had been dragging on since the spring of 1934 and at one time the utility company had agreed to sell out at $6,088,000 for the same properties as in yesterday's transaction. This was halted by a group of preferred stockholders and the negotiations were abandoned altogether after the private companies in the valley brought a joint suit against TVA, challenging its constitutionality. The Supreme Court has accepted this suit for review, after it was first decided in favor of TVA.

Senator Would Probe Security and Salary Exemption From Tax

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Brown (D-Mich) proposed a joint Congressional investigation of existing tax exemptions on securities and salaries of federal, state and municipal governments.

President Roosevelt has suggested that such exemptions be removed by enactment of a federal statute.

Crude Oil Stocks Have Small Drop

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines reported stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended May 7 totaled 305,748,000 barrels, a net decrease of 1,399,000 barrels compared with the previous week. Stocks of domestic oil were down 1,020,000 barrels for the week and foreign crude were down 379,000 barrels.

Daily average production for the week was 3,395,000 barrels or a loss of 15,000 barrels compared with the previous week's level.

International Harvester Cuts Dividend, Salaries

CHICAGO (AP)—Directors of the International Harvester Company have declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share on the common stock payable July 15 to stock of record June 20. Since Jan. 1, 1937, the company has paid 62½ cents each quarter.

A final special dividend of $1.50 a share was paid on common stock in the last quarter of 1937.

The directors also announced that, effective June 1, salaries of company officers would be reduced 10 per cent.

Twin Coach Gets Bus Orders

KENT, Ohio—Twin Coach Company has received orders for busses during the past two weeks aggregating more than $500,000. They include a $259,000 order for 20 Diesel-electric 40-passenger busses from the Surface Transportation Company, a subsidiary of the Third Avenue Railway Company in New York; an order for five busses from the New York Street Railway Company costing $30,000; and a $222,000 order from the Georgia Power Company for gasoline busses.

Bond Dealers, Banks, Welcome Wider Legal Investment Lists

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Bond dealers in the Street take much interest in the recent breaking of the cake of custom in the Eastern states in the list of bonds legal for investment by savings banks. Important and in some cases radical changes have lately been made in the legal lists of Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, New York State, and on the 12th of this month in New Jersey. Since the mutual savings bank business is largely concentrated in the northeastern states, these changes affect a very large proportion of the assets of the savings banks business of the United States.

Two developments have been responsible. First, the lists have in many cases become obsolete, particularly since the 1932 depression. The recent change in the Connecticut list was the first since 1913. The New York State legal list had been frozen until this year by a moratorium granted at the end of 1932, and continued by the State legislature year by year until 1938.

Investment Depreciation

Many bonds carried in legal lists in the various states have so degenerated in investment merit that prudent savings bankers would not carry them even though still legal. It is said that out of $7,000,000,000 of rail bonds legal at the end of 1931 in New York State, and therefore carried forward automatically year by year under the moratorium, over half had ceased to conform to the original requirements.

Savings bankers, constricted in investment policy by the legal requirements on the one hand and by the limits of prudent investment on the other, found it steadily more difficult to make satisfactory investments, and in recent years have turned more and more heavily to United States Government bonds and state and municipal issues, competing in these markets, however, with individuals and corporations who bid the issues up for the tax-exemption feature. There was pressure, therefore, from the bankers, both for the elimination of obsolete requirements and for an expansion of the list to give them somewhat more elbow room to invest in.

Legal Lists Outmoded

Great social and financial changes, in short, had outmoded the legal lists, not the least of these changes being the unprecedented decline in rail credit, for rail bonds are still the bulk of the legals.

One of the most important changes has been to give flexibility to the list. Heretofore it has been rigidly determined by the Legislature—a set of requirements which acted like a sieve to let some undesirable bonds through but to make certain desirable issues ineligible. The State of Maine appears to have pioneered in this direction.

Additions or cancellations from the list of individual issues are now permitted on recommendation of a Special Committee of the Savings Bank Association of Maine. A somewhat similar feature was introduced into the New Hampshire law. And in March this year the State Banking Board of New York was permitted to make similar changes, on recommendation either of 20 savings banks or of a bank owned by 20 savings banks, which meant only one institution, the Savings Bank Trust Company of New York.

A Revolutionary Step

An equally revolutionary step has been taken in the new law passed in New Jersey. For the first time, industrial bonds are put on the legal list for savings banks. Heretofore the list has been confined to rails and utilities. New York investment bankers are much interested in what bonds will become legal. So far, it appears that the list will be surprisingly short. Obligations of Standard Oil of New Jersey, Liggett & Myers, and Lorillard are said to be eligible. Several other oil company bonds are estimated to qualify, including the 3½ per cent obligations of Texas and Shell Union. But most of these eligible obligations are already selling above the call prices.

In addition, the New Jersey law also for the first time makes telephone company obligations legal, provided the company had gross operating revenue averaging not less than $20,000,000 yearly for the five fiscal years preceding the investment. It also takes off the previous limit on the utility bonds a savings bank could carry in percentage of its total deposits, though earnings requirements in this group are kept unchanged.

Requirements Differ

Certain technical requirements have been changed in both New York and New Jersey. In New York the interest must have been earned on a rail issue in five out of the previous six years, including the last. In New Jersey, railroad mortgage bonds are eligible if income of the carrier available for fixed charges in at least four including the last of the previous five years, has been twice earned; but after charges, there must remain at least 10 per cent of the railway operating revenue.

Connecticut has a double-decker test. If a road can meet the first test, it can qualify only its senior liens; if it can meet both tests, it can qualify all its obligations and some of its guarantees. There are few rails left, however, that can qualify under any arrangement, and prospective 1938 results will knock out a good many more from the lists.

In New Jersey, savings banks can now buy industrial bonds if the debtor firm, which may also be engaged in merchandising, mining, or commercial financing, has earned four times its interest charges of the last five years, and has not failed in more than a single year of these five to cover interest charges at least twice. Furthermore in the year preceding investment, fixed charges must have been covered at least three times.

Court Dismisses Injunction Against El. Bond and Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric Bond & Share Co., a leading utility holding company and 12 affiliates and subsidiaries were freed in Federal Court from injunctian against violation of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935.

Federal Judge Robert E. Patterson dismissed the injunction upon a showing that eight of the companies, including Electric Bond & Share, had registered with the Federal Securities and Exchange Commission, as required by the act, while the other five had ceased to be holding units within the meaning of the law.

Robert H. Jackson, United States Assistant Attorney General, consented to the order.

Electric Bond & Share and other major power companies which had been contesting the constitutionality of the act registered with the SEC after the Supreme Court had upheld the Government in a decision handed down last March.

The restraining order was issued in March, 1937.

The court reserved right to reinstate the injunction in the event of future violations of court decrees.

Named as having complied with the registration provision, aside from Electric Bond & Share, were: American Gas & Electric Co., American Power & Light Co., Electric Power & Light Corp., National Power & Light Co., Lehigh Power Securities Corp., Utah Power & Light Co. and Pacific Power & Light Co.

Mentioned as having ceased to be designated as holding unit under the act were United Gas Corporation, United Gas Public Service Co., Houston Gulf Gas Co., Power Securities Corp. and Nebraska Power Co.

The test of the act was based on the Electric Bond & Share suit.

Crude Oil Runs to Stills 48,000 Barrels Over 1937

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The Bureau of Mines reported that crude petroleum runs to stills declined 56,000 barrels in March to 3,093,000 barrels.

The total March run, however, was 48,000 barrels more than a year ago.

Crude oil imports averaged 83,000 barrels daily an increase of 16,000 barrels over February.

Stocks held at refineries were virtually unchanged at 53,460,000 barrels.

April Tin Exports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—Tin exports in April from Malaya were 4741 tons compared with quota of 3751 tons, from Nigeria 606 tons, against quota of 568 tons and from Siam 1211 tons, against quota of 937 tons.

Federal Reserve's Lendable Funds Up $80,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated the nation's banks had $2,560,000,000 of lendable funds on May 18, an increase of $80,000,000 over the previous week.

The lendable funds, as measured by excess reserves, have been advancing weekly as the result of the gold desterilization phase of President Roosevelt's credit inflation and spending program.

The statement showed that: "During the week ended May 18 member bank reserve balances increased $62,000,000. Additions to member bank reserves arose from a decrease of $78,000,000 in Treasury deposits with Federal Reserve banks and increases of $12,000,000 in gold stock and $2,000,000 in Treasury currency, offset in part by increases of $6,000,000 in money in circulation, $11,000,000 in Treasury cash and $12,000,000 in non-member deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts.

Business Expected To Rise by August

The way is being paved for a rising trend of business which should become visible by August, says the United Business Service, Boston, in its summer forecast report just released.

However unsound "pump-priming" may be from a long-range economic viewpoint, says the Service, it cannot be denied that while it is in operation it will serve to maintain public buying power and stimulate business. It takes some time to get a spending-and-lending program into action, but by midsummer it will begin to gather headway.

Analysis by major industrial divisions shows two particular bright spots—aircraft and shipbuilding. Also, spurred by FHA guarantee of building loans, residence construction is expected to approach last year's volume. Public works projects are going ahead in considerable amount.

The farm implement industry should continue fairly active, particularly in the light equipment division. Automobile and steel lines are probably the least promising, with the likelihood of protracted shutdowns in motor plants this summer.

Consumer goods industries should be among the first to respond to better business sentiment. With retail inventories now well under control, and with consumption running ahead of production, preparations for a relatively active fall should be seen before long.

Lastly, the service points out that while commodity prices are still weak, the downward trend appears to be flattening out and a firming tendency is to be expected this summer.

Manchukuo Trade Balance Definite Asset to Japanese

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Despite the fact that Manchukuo's foreign trade balance, considered as a whole, is heavily unfavorable, Manchukuo realized last year over 100,000,000 yen ($29,000,000) in foreign currencies as a result of a surplus of exports over imports to all countries except Japan.

In view of the close political and economic connection between Japan and Manchukuo a gain for the latter country is automatically a gain for Japan; and every additional 100,000,000 yen of foreign currency counts at a time when Japan is obliged to resort to a variety of measures of control and restriction in order to keep its balance of foreign payments in order and its currency at a stable level.

Increase in Trade

The figures of Manuchukuo's foreign trade for the last three years are as follows, (last 000 omitted) the Manchukuo unit of currency, the yuan, is the exact equivalent of the Japanese yen:

	1935	1936	1937
Exports	421,078,000	602,759,000	645,298,000
Imports	604,056,000	691,830,000	887,412,000

In 1937 Japan's sales to Manchukuo were valued at 666,270,000 yuan, amounting to over 20 per cent of Japan's total export trade. Japan's purchases from Manchukuo were 321,512,000 yen. In its dealings with the rest of the world Manchukuo realized 323,786,000 yuan for its exports and paid out 221,142,000 yuan for its imports.

The rise in the value of exports from Manchukuo since 1935 is plainly attributable to the higher prices for the country's staple commodity, soya beans. Soya beans and derivative products represent almost half of Manchukuo's exports. The output of industrial salt is increasing, because of the demand from the Japanese chemical industry, while iron and steel, small in absolute figures, reveal a substantial percentage gain because of the expansion of such Manchukuo heavy industries as the Showa Steel Works, at Anshan, and the Penhsihu Iron Works.

Imports Rise Sharply

The large increase in Manchukuo imports is mainly credited to the needs of the country's five-year plan of industrial development. Out of approximately 195,000,000 yuan worth of increased imports 125,000,000 yuan is represented by metals, machinery, vehicles, tools, industrial chemicals and other articles necessary for the development of industry and transportation.

There has also been a growth in the importation of cotton textiles, cotton yarn, fish, woolen goods, books, maps and paper; and Japanese commentators point to this fact as a sign that material prosperity in Manchukuo is increasing. On the other hand, there has been a decline in purchases of silk, rayon and sugar. This is because these products were formerly, for the most part, re-exported, often by contraband means, to North China. And trade with North China, apart from supplies for the Japanese Army, has been considerably interrupted and reduced by the recent military operations.

Manchukuo has put into force trade and foreign exchange restrictions very similar to those which are applied in Japan; and this will most probably influence the development of its foreign trade during the present year and give Japan an even larger share of its market.

Business Upturn Expected in Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In spite of the current business downturn, about three quarters of the member firms of the National Association of Credit Men are experiencing better sales thus far in 1938 than they did in 1933 during the same period, according to estimates just released, based on a survey by the Economic Credit Council of the Association.

The Association's membership is composed of 20,000 manufacturing, wholesaling and banking firms throughout the country.

A substantial business recovery is expected, by over half of the members reporting in this survey, in the fall of 1938, while of the remainder, about one quarter look for a trade upturn in the coming winter. The remaining votes indicate expectation of recovery to be held off until 1939.

These findings are part of a survey by the Association's Council just completed in preparation for the 43rd Annual Credit Congress of the National Association of Credit Men in San Francisco, June 5-10. About 2,000 delegates from every state are expected to gather for the meeting.

SEC Drops Case Against 3 Brokers in Auburn Deal

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission has dropped its proceedings against three New York brokers it had accused of violating the Securities Act by manipulating Auburn Automobile stock.

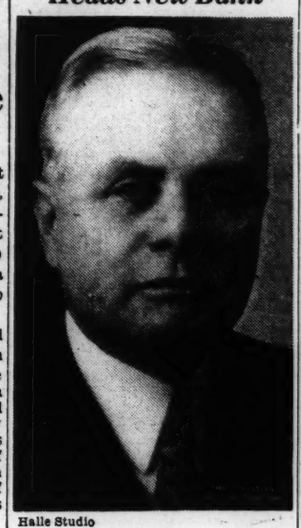
The commission said two respondents, Gerald M. Loeb and Gordon B. Crary, had advised they were resigning from the New York Stock Exchange firm of E. F. Hutton and Company—Mr. Loeb for a period of 10 months and Mr. Crary for eight months. The proceedings did not involve the Hutton firm.

No reason was given for discontinuing the proceedings against the third respondent, H. Terry Morrison, except that the commission had reconsidered its charges. All the respondents had denied the charges.

Life Company Investments

NEW YORK—Investments made by 45 life insurance companies in the week ended May 7, 1938, amounted to $36,463,304, bringing aggregate for the year 1938 to date to $804,823,093. In the week ended May 8, 1937, investments totaled $36,551,478, and aggregate for the year $1,250,038,755.

Heads New Bank



Halle Studio

Oscar L. Cox

Elected President of the Union Bank of Commerce, Cleveland, Ohio

Business Cheered In Cleveland As New Bank Opens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The business and financial outlook of the Greater Cleveland area is brightened considerably with the opening here this week of a new banking institution, the Union Bank of Commerce, and the distribution of $37,958,000 in the form of a 35 per cent dividend to depositors in the old Union Trust Company, which went into liquidation here following the bank holidays of 1933.

The dividend represents the largest sum ever distributed in Cleveland on a single occasion. Its payment and the opening of the new bank, which has been built on assets of the old institution are regarded in financial circles as a remarkable record of accomplishment, and marks Cleveland's final recovery from the bank failures of five years ago.

With payment of the 35 per cent dividend, those who had more than $50 on deposit in the Union Trust will have received a total of 80 per cent of their money The remaining 20 per cent is being paid in the form of five-year creditor's notes of Union Properties, Inc. Those who had $50 or less on deposit have been paid in full.

The move to replace the Union Trust Company with a new commercial bank began more than a year ago, largely through the leadership of the bank's liquidator. Oscar L. Cox, who now has been elected president of the Union Bank of Commerce by its board of directors. Mr. Cox, during his banking career, has been connected with the National Bank of Commerce in New York, and has served as president of the East Bay National Bank at Oakland, Calif., and vice-president of the Bank of America, the largest west coast banking institution.

Sees Slump Ended If Administration Reverses Policies

CHARLESTON, W. Va. (AP)—Ernest T. Weir, steel magnate, advocating a seven-point recovery program, predicted "men wanted" signs again would hang on factory gates if the Roosevelt Administration changed "its policies to aid and encourage private enterprises."

In an address entitled "this Government-created depression," the outspoken chairman of the National Steel Corporation suggested to the West Virginia Chamber of Commerce this program for recovery.

"Restore confidence by an unqualified pledge to retain unaltered the principles and structure of the American systems of business and of government.

"Declare a permanent policy with regard to basic economic control.

"Amend tax laws to eliminate punitive and crippling provisions.

"Amend the labor laws so they shall be fair and apply with equal force to the employer, all employees and all labor organizations.

"Remove threats of Government competition such as the one overhanging utilities.

"Send the Corcorans, the Cohens and their kind back where they came from. Cease attacks on business. Provide a leadership under which all the people can unite.

"Make this program clear and then stick to it. . . .

"If these things are done I predict that within a period of from four to six months the country will move definitely from this depression not to temporary recovery but to permanent improvement. . . . 'Men wanted' signs eventually would again hang on factory gates.

"If they are not done we must expect conditions to grow gradually worse. For talk of a recession is ridiculous. This is a depression—serious, deep-rooted, and progressive."

Mr. Weir said "hopes of an Administration change of heart" already had been aroused by Presidential conferences with business men but quickly dashed by "subsequent statements and actions of President Roosevelt."

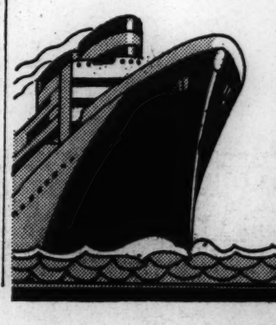
"We must dispel the idea that the word 'business' means only the rich and powerful and that what helps business helps only the rich and powerful," he said.

Thirty-three years ago Mr. Weir and his associates started in business in Clarksburg, W. Va. He recalled that from his small beginning his concern now was one of the steel industry's largest producers and credited "the American system" with making this possible.

"The main spring of this system is trust," continued the grey-haired steel master. "Trust in the ability of Americans as individuals to govern their private affairs and as a people to govern their country. . . .

"Yet I hardly need remind you that today this American system has been tried, found guilty and condemned. . . . Under this Administration soapbox theories, and some of the soapbox orators, were insinuated into executive offices in Washington. . . . We have witnessed our country's closest approach to one-man rule."

In 1624, illustrious King Gustavus Adolphus took steps for Swedish colonization in America. In 1638, in the reign of Queen Christina, the first Swedish colonists landed where the city of Wilmington, Delaware, now stands. On both sides of the Atlantic — in Sweden and in the United States — there will be Tercentenary celebrations this year in commemoration of their arrival in America.



The brief but momentous existence of New Sweden on the shores of Delaware Bay will be observed with impressive ceremonies and unusual attractions in Delaware throughout 1938. From Europe, or elsewhere in America, you should visit Delaware this year. For transportation and other travel information consult Hotel, Resort, and Travel advertising in The Christian Science Monitor, especially in the Swedish-Delaware issue to be published May 21.

INVESTING FOR THE NEXT RISE

The editors of THE FINANCIAL WORLD after a thorough study of the current business and market situation have compiled a valuable analysis that every investor will do well to read. This analysis provides flexible investment programs suitable for amounts of $10,000 to $100,000. They are designed in the light of existing conditions and probable trends during the coming months.

20 Stocks $5 to $10

are suggested in "A Low Priced Stock Guide" covering 200 stocks from $5 to $10. This feature is concluded in our May 25 issue. 20 most attractive stocks selling at $5 or less are pointed out in another "Low Priced Stock Guide" covering 170 issues selling at $5 or less. You will receive all of above if you return this "ad" and $1 for our next 4 issues. You will also receive "INDEPENDENT APPRAISALS of (1600) LISTED STOCKS."

The FINANCIAL WORLD

America's 35-Year-Old Investment Weekly

21 C. M. West Street New York, N. Y.

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est) 500,000
Previous day 490,960
1938 volume to date 88,608,708
1937 volume to date 207,931,940

Stock Market Is Generally Uneven In Quiet Trading

NEW YORK, May 20 (AP)—Offerings dwindled substantially after an opening sell-off in today's stock market and initial losses running to a point or more were subsequently chipped down or changed into moderate gains.

Dealings, fairly fast at the start, slowed appreciably as the session progressed and, near the final hour, the ticker tape frequently was at a standstill. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 500,000 shares

Coppers Resistant

Brokerage quarters were agreeably surprised that copper issues were noticeably resistant in the face of yesterday's more than expected cut in the domestic price of the red metal.

Modest advances—some eventually failed to hold—were posted for U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, International Harvester, Boeing, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, Glenn L. Martin, Ex-cello-o Aircraft, Texas Corp., Westinghouse, General Electric, Western Union, Consolidated Edison, North American, Electric Power & Light, National Power & Light, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central and Public Service of N. J.

Fractionally to a point or so in arrears the greater part of the time were Anaconda, American Smelting, Phelps Dodge, American Telephone, U. S. Rubber, Sears Roebuck, J. I. Case, Standard Oil of N. J., Phillips Petroleum, Amerada, Allied Chemical, Air Reduction, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, Chesapeake & Ohio and Allis Chalmers.

The slash in the copper quotation from 10 cents to 9 cents a pound, a new bottom since 1935, was a surprise to financial circles, although, in view of the recent weakness of the scrap metal and low domestic consumption, a half-cent recession had been looked for. Optimists hoped the latest quotation would bring in backward consumers who have been waiting for this move, but others thought a further cut was a possibility.

U. S. Bonds Up

U. S. Government issues moved ahead today in face of a further sag in most corporate bonds.

With Federals generally up 1-32d to 7-32ds the list extended yesterday's advance. A few low yield corporates followed.

Second grade bonds were soft in sympathy with the action of rails, many of which were down fractions to around 2 points in the late trading. Losses were attributed to absence of an active buying interest in connection with less favorable outlook for speedy action on measures to provide the carriers with Federal financial aid.

Leading the rail decline were Union Pacific 3⅛s of '71; Southern Railway 4s, New York Central 5s, Baltimore & Ohio First 4s, Santa Fe convertible 4½s of '48 and Florida East Coast 4½s of '59.

Polish 8s dropped about 5 points in a thin market. Belgian, and Cuban loans also lost ground.

NEW YORK, May 20 (AP)—Curb stocks coasted to a lower plane today under light selling.

Buying activities were held in restraint by heaviness of the stock exchange list and absence of favorable trade news. Industrial specialties and mining shares showed the largest losses. Utilities and oils were relatively steady.

Down fractions to a point or more in late trading were Newmont, Sherwin Williams, Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea, Royal Typewriter, United Shoe Machinery and Consolidated Gas of Baltimore.

Montgomery Ward "A" gained about 1½ on an odd-lot transaction. Pittsburgh Plate Glass and American Gas & Electric improved fractionally.

Wheat Values Fail To Hold Recoveries

CHICAGO, May 20 (AP)—Although some rallying power developed in the Chicago wheat market today after prices had dropped about a cent, the recoveries failed to hold well.

Scarcity of offerings on declines had only a transient uplifting effect. May wheat was relatively firm in contrast with new crop months, July and September, but buying volume was disappointing.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were unchanged to ⅝ lower compared with yesterday's finish, May 78¼-⅜, July 75⅞-76, corn ⅛ off to ⅛ up, May 57⅝, July 59⅛, and oats ⅛-¼ down.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market sold off in the late dealings with a sharp decline in copper securities attributed to the cut in the American domestic price for that metal. Mining shares continued active, but lost some of their early advances. Trans-Atlantic issues were heavy and registered losses of 1 to 4 points. Gilt-edged funds, domestic rails, and foreign bonds remained steady, while French favorites eased on selling from Paris.

Paris: Price movements were mixed in the bourse and trading was small. Royal Dutch moved up more than 100 francs and Bank of France was slightly higher. Rentes were uneven, closing 10 centimes down to 60 higher, and industrials moved irregularly.

Liverpool: Cotton futures lost 3 to 5 points, declining in sympathy with lower overseas markets and foreign hedge selling. There was some trade and professional buying on the decline.

Mesta Machine Cuts Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of the Mesta Machine Co., Pittsburgh, maker of rolling mill machinery and other heavy factory equipment, have declared a dividend of 50 cents a share on the common stock, compared with a payment of $1 previously. The dividend is payable July 1 to shareholders of record June 16.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
45	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	43	43	43	M'y 17
52	31⅝	Acme Stl (1)	2	32½	32½	32½	M'y 13
10⅝	6¼	Adams Exp	3	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
20¾	14½	Adams-Millis (¾e)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Apr 22
23	16⅜	Addressog (1.40)	1	19½	19½	19½	— ¼
2⅝	1⅜	Advance Rumely	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
58¼	40	Air Reduction (1a)	6	46½	46½	46½	+ ½
1¼	⅜	Air-Way El Appl	1	¾	¾	¾	M'y 19
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Jun (.60a)	1	10	10	10	
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	10	1	1	1	
17⅜	6½	Alleghany pf xw	2	7	7	7	— ¾
17⅞	6½	Alleghany pf $30ww	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
17¼	5	Alleghany pf $40ww	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅜
17½	8	Alleghany pr pf	3	9	9	9	— ⅛
21¾	11⅝	Allegheny Steel	4	15¾	15¼	15¾	M'y 16
9⅞	4½	Allen Industries	1	6½	6½	6½	M'y 19
176½	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	4	148	147	148	
9⅝	7	Allied Kid (⅝e)	1	7½	7½	7½	M'y 11
14⅜	8¾	Allied Mills	2	10¼	10	10¼	M'y 16
9¾	4½	Allied Strs	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	
53½	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	45	45	45	M'y 19
51¾	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (⅝e)	23	42¾	41¾	42⅝	— ⅜
15¼	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	13⅜	13	13⅜	M'y 19
3⅜	1	Amal Leather	2	1½	1½	1½	M'y 13
24	10	Amal Leather pf	2	14½	14½	14½	Apr 27
72½	57	Amerada Corp (2)	2	61¼	61	61	—2
66	49	Am Ag ChDel (1¼e)	1	60	60	60	M'y 10
17¼	10	Am Bank Note (½e)	21	16½	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅛
42½	23¼	Am Br Shoe (¾e)	2	31½	31½	31½	+ ⅛
91½	70¾	Am Can (4)	4	87	86½	87	+ ¼
167	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	164	164	164	+1
27½	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	1	18	18	18	— ½
50	27	Am Car&F pf (2½e)	1	32½	32½	32½	—1½
17⅝	9½	Am Ch&Cable(.40e)	4	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
110	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	89½	89½	89½	Feb 18
8⅛	4½	Am Colortype	3	110	109	110	M'y 18
13¾	9	Am Coml Alco	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'y 19
16¾	8¼	Am Crys Sug (¾e)	1	10	10	10	— ¼
4¾	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
6½	4	Am European	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'y 19
4⅝	2¼	Am & For Pow	1	4	4	4	mar29
19¾	10	Am & F P $6 pf	6	3⅝	3½	3½	
25¼	13⅛	Am & F P $7 pf	2	16	16	16	M'y 19
11½	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	4	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅜
12	9¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
4⅜	2	Am Hide & Leather	2	9½	9½	9½	M'y 9
26	12	Am Hide & L pf	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
37¾	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	19	19	19	M'y 12
2½	1½	Am Ice	1	36½	36½	36½	M'y 19
18	13¾	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	14¾	13¾	13¾	M'y 19
7⅞	4⅛	Am International	2	16¾	16	16	
23½	12⅜	Am Locomotive	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
74½	45	Am Locomot pf	1	16½	16½	16½	
14½	10	Am M & Fdy (.40e)	1	53	53	53	—2
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	4	13	12¾	13	
38¾	23	Am Metal (¾e)	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	M'y 17
105½	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	4	29	28½	29	— ⅜
7⅛	3⅛	Am Pow & Lt	2	105	105	105	— ½
40½	19	Am P&L $6pf(1⅜k)	29	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
33	16⅛	Am P&L$5pf(.933k)	11	34⅝	33	33	—1
14¼	9	Am Rad & St S	7	30	29	29⅜	+ ⅛
22⅞	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	36	11	10½	10⅝	— ⅜
78	58	Am Roll M pf(4½)	3	75¾	75	75	M'y 19
20⅞	15⅜	Am Safety Raz (2)	4	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
14¼	7⅛	Am Seating	1	10	10	10	M'y 19
56¾	28⅛	Am Sm & R (1¾e)	32	35¾	34⅞	35½	— ⅛
131	103	Am Sm & R pf (7)	1	119½	119½	119½	M'y 18
52	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	51	51	51	M'y 17
34¾	15⅜	Am Stl Fdrs	10	19⅞	19⅝	19¾	— ⅛
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	M'y 18
31	21½	Am Sugar Ref (1¼e)	3	22¼	22¼	22½	— ¾
117½	101⅜	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	106⅝	106⅜	106⅛	M'y 19
18½	12⅝	Am Sumat Tob (1)	11	19	17⅝	19	+1⅜
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	32	129⅜	128⅛	129½	— ⅛
72½	58	Am Tobacco (5)	3	68½	67¾	68½	
73¼	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	6	70¾	70	70¼	
139¾	130	Am Tob pf (6)	3	138	138	138	—1¾
7⅞	3⅛	Am Type Fdrs	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
13½	6	Am Wat Wks	23	9⅛	9	9	— ¼
86	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	70	70	70	+2
5⅝	3¼	Am Woolen	2	4½	4	4½	M'y 19
35¾	23⅝	Am Wool pf	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ¼
8½	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	11	5¼	5⅛	5¼	— ⅛
40	25	Am Zinc pr pf	108	30¼	30¼	30¼	Apr 18
36¾	21⅝	Anaconda (¼e)	1	25¾	25¼	25½	— ½
50	29	Anacon W & C	1	35	35	35	—1½
18	10¾	AnchorHocGl(.15e)	1	16	16	16	M'y 9
19	10	Andes Copper	1	11½	11½	11½	Apr 26
3½	2	A P W Paper	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Apr 29
30¼	20	Arch-Dan-M(¾e)	1	24	24	24	+ ⅛
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	95	95	95	M'y 17
6⅞	3⅞	Arm Ill	9	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	1	36	36	36	— ½
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Mar1
39	24¼	Armstrong Cork	2	28⅜	28	28	— ½
7¾	5½	Arnold Const (¾e)	1	7	7	7	— ½
5⅝	2½	Artloom Corp	1	3	3	3	
8⅜	4	Assd Dry Goods	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
69	52	Assd D Gd 1pf (6)	1	52	52	52	M'y 12
68¼	68¼	Assd D Gd2pf(1¾k)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	Mar 5
35	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	29½	29½	29½	M'y 12
42	22¼	Atch T & S F (2g)	15	27	26	26	— ½
72	40¼	Atch T & S F pf (5)	4	43	43	43	—3½
27¾	14	Atl Coast L (1½g)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅝
7¾	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	1	9	9	9	M'y 10
24	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	10	20½	20½	20½	— ¼
107	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	+ ¼
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp	1	6½	6½	6½	
43	38	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	41	41	41	— ¼
7⅜	4½	Atlas Powder (1e)	5	40¼	40	40	M'y 13
6½	3	Atlas Tack	1	5	5	5	M'y 14
3½	2	Auburn Auto	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'y 19
4⅝	2½	Aust Nichols	1	2	2	2	Apr 29
		Aviation Corp	8	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
10⅜	5	**B** Bald Loco ct					
10⅞	4	Balt & Ohio	13	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	7	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
34	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	33	33	33	M'y 11
19	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	1	15½	15½	15½	— ½
10½	5	Barker Bros	2	7	7	7	M'y 18
16⅜	10½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	10	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
13¾	9	Bayuk Cig (.183¼e)	1	12	12	12	M'y 19
17¾	11⅜	Beatrice Cream(1a)	1	15½	15½	15½	
96½	92½	Beat Crm pf ww (5)	1	90½	90½	90½	Apr 29
103⅞	94½	Beech-NutPack(4a)	1	100	100	100	Apr 26
8⅜	5¾	Belding-Hem (⅜e)	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
83	77¾	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	Mar19
14⅞	8⅜	Bendix Aviat	9	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ¼
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (.45e)	3	17⅜	17¾	17⅞	
40½	26⅝	Best & Co (1.62½e)	3	32	32	32	M'y 19
65⅞	40	Beth Steel	49	46¾	45⅞	46¾	+ ⅝
16⅛	13	Beth Steel 5% pf(1)	4	14⅝	14	14	— ⅜
98½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf(7)	2	88	88	88	— ⅛
28	18	Bigelow-Sanf	3	18½	18	18	—1
17⅞	9¾	Black & Decker	2	12⅜	12¾	12⅜	
15⅛	10½	Blaw-Knox	3	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ¼
35½	20¼	Boeing Airplane	18	25	24⅜	24½	
30	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	2	19½	19½	19½	
13⅞	9¼	Bond Strs (.20e)	1	10	10	10	M'y 9
19⅜	15¾	Borden Co (.70e)	5	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
28½	19½	Borg-Warner	17	20¾	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2½	2½	2½	M'y 13
22¼	14	Bower Roll Bear (½e)	1	17	17	17	M'y 13
10⅞	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	10	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	
26¼	12¾	Briggs Mfg	4	27⅜	27	27⅜	+ ⅜
30½	20	Briggs & Strat(¾e)	2	14¾	14¾	14⅜	M'y 17
34	28	Bristol-Myers(2.40)	1	29	29	29	M'y 18
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'y 19
9¾	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	1	7½	7½	7½	M'y 19
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	10	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf (6)	4	27⅜	27	27⅜	+ ⅜
21½	10½	Bklyn Un Gas	2	14¾	14¾	14⅜	M'y 17
41	29	Brown Shoe (1e)	1	29	29	29	M'y 18
10	5½	Brunswick-Balke	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	M'y 19
9¾	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅜
6⅜	3¼	Budd Mfg	5	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'y 17
20	13¼	Bullard Co	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
32½	15½	Bulova Watch (4)	1	14½	14½	14½	— ¾
9½	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	2	20	19¾	20	
20¼	14½	Burr Add Mch (.30e)	1	8¼	8	8	— ¼
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	2	2	2	2	— ⅛
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	15½	15½	15½	— ½
8⅝	5¾	Butler Bros	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'y 19
22	16⅜	Butler Bros pf(1½)	7	6	5¾	5¾	— ¼
4⅜	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
11⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
19¾	13	Byron Jackson(¾e)	2	9	8⅞	8¾	M'y 19
		C Calif Packing(1½a)	1	16	16	16	— ⅜
24½	15⅛	Calif Pack pf (2½)	2	20½	20½	20½	M'y 19
49¼	45	Callahan Z-Lead	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	Apr 26
2½	1	Calumet & Hec	12	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
10¼	5¼	Campbell Wyant	12	6⅜	6½	6⅜	+ ⅛
15¾	9⅝	Can Dry G Ale	3	10½	10	10⅜	— ⅛
19¾	12½	Canad Pacific	34	17	16¼	17	+ ⅛
8⅛	5	Cannon Mills (1e)	18	5½	5½	5½	— ¼
36	21	Capital Ad A	4	26½	26½	26½	— ¼
7¼	4½	Carpenter Stl (.10e)	1	6	6	6	M'y 10
18	13	Carriers&Gen(.05e)	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	M'y 17
97½	62½	Case (J I) Co	3	3	3	3	— ⅛
55½	29⅝	Caterpil Tract (1e)	9	78	76¼	76¾	— ¼
106	100⅛	Caterp Tract pf (5)	3	42	41½	42	+ ⅛
18⅝	9	Celanese Corp	1	105½	105½	105½	M'y 18
94	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	5	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅛
25⅞	12½	Celotex Corp	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
28	20	Cent Aguirre (1½)	2	17½	17	17	— ⅛
4½	2	Cent Foundry	4	22½	22½	22¾	+ ⅛
11	7	Cent RR N J	4	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sug	2	10	10	10	M'y 11
5½	3¼	Century Rib M	1	5	5	5	— ⅜
46½	26¼	Cerro de Pas (2e)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	M'y 17
8⅜	4½	Certain-teed Prod	6	34½	33⅞	33⅞	—1½
30½	18	Champ Pap & F	5	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅛
12¼	7	Checker Cab	3	18½	18	18	—1
38½	23½	Ches & Ohio (1½e)	2	12⅜	12¾	12⅜	
89	70	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	10	26⅜	26½	26¾	— ⅛
48½	27½	Ches Corp (3)	1	80½	80½	80½	M'y 12
1¼	⅛	Chi & E Ill	4	33½	32½	33⅜	+ ⅝
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2½	½	½	M'y 16
1¾	¾	Chi & N West	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
4⅝	2	Chi & N West pf	3	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
1¼	½	Chi Great West	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
5⅝	2¾	Chi Great W pf	1		¾	¾	M'y 16
14	8⅛	Chi Mail Order	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
1	½	Chi M St P&P	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	M'y 19
1⅞	¾	Chi M St P&P pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'y 17
12⅞	6½	Chi Pneu Tool	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
32½	22	Chi Penu T cv pf(3)	6	11½	11	11	— ⅝
40¼	40	Chi Pneu Tpr pf(2½)	1	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	M'y 17
1¼	⅝	Chi Rk Is & Pac	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	M'y 13
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	2	¾	¾	¾	M'y 18
2⅞	1½	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'y 18
12¾	8	Chi Yell Cab (1½e)	2	1½	1½	1½	M'y 17
16¾	12	Chickasha Cot (¾e)	1	9	9	9	M'y 12
5⅞	3¼	Childs Co	1	14½	14½	14½	M'y 12
63½	35⅝	Chrysler Corp(½e)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ½
13½	10	City Ice & Fuel(.80e)	85	42⅝	41¼	42⅝	+ ⅜
			1	11½	11½	11½	M'y 19

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3¾	2	City Stores	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
24	10⅝	Clark Equip	1	15	15	15	M'y 19
36½	15¼	Clev Graph Br(½e)	2	18½	18	18	M'y 13
48⅝	32½	Climax Molyb(.30e)	8	40½	40	40	— ¼
15½	10½	Cluett Peabdy(.40e)	2	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
136	105½	Coca-Cola (1e)	1	131¼	131¼	131¼	+ ¼
60	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	59¼	59¼	59¼	M'y 18
11⅞	7⅛	Colgate-Palm-P	5	8¼	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
95½	80	Colg-Palm-P pf (6)	2	84½	84½	84½	M'y 13
27⅝	13¼	Collins & Aik (¾e)	1	19	19	19	—1⅛
20	9½	Col Puel & Iron	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
22¼	13½	Col Br'cast A (.65e)	1	17	17	17	M'y 14
21¼	13	Col Br'cast B (.65e)	1	16	16	16	M'y 17
9⅝	5½	Colum G & E	16	6¾	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
79	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	64½	64½	64½	M'y 19
15½	9	Colum Pict vte (1)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
34	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	33½	33½	33½	M'y 18
45	25	Colum Carbon (4)	3	69	68	68	M'y 19
38¾	23	Comi Credit (4)	1	31½	31½	31½	— ½
95½	84	Comi Cred pf (4½)	44¾	31½	31½	31½	— ½
100	90	Comi Invest Tr (4)	6	37⅜	36⅞	36⅝	— ⅜
10	5½	Comi Solvents (.60)	3	100	100	100	M'y 13
2	1	Com'with & South	27	1⅝	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
45	25	Com & So pf(1½k)	5	42⅜	41⅞	42⅜	+ ⅛
28	22½	Com'with Ed (1¾)	7	26	25⅞	26	
7½	3⅞	Conde Nast	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'y 13
24½	15	Congol-Nairn	7	17	16⅞	17	
8	6	Congress Cigar	1	6	6	6	Mar29
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	10	16	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
8	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	2	7¼	7	7¼	M'y 11
26½	17	Cons Edison (1e)	65	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝	+ ⅜
98¼	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	2	97	97	97	
1⅞	1	Consol Plim Ind	1	1½	1½	1½	M'y 19
6⅞	4½	Consol P I pf (¼k)	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'y 11
5¾	2⅞	Cons Laundries	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
10½	7	Consol Oil (.80)	12	8¼	8⅛	8⅜	— ⅛
101⅛	98¾	Consol Oil pf (5)	6	98¾	98¾	98¾	Mar30
7½	2⅝	Consol R R Cuba pf	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	M'y 18
3⅝	2¼	Consol Textile	1	¼	¼	¼	
5⅝	2¼	Consol'n Coal	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	M'y 12
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	13	13	13	M'y 9
86⅛	78	ConsumPow pf(4½)	1	84½	84½	84½	M'y 17
16⅜	9⅞	Container Corp	5	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
16½	8⅝	Cont Bak A	8	14½	14	14¼	— ⅛
2⅜	1¼	Cont Bak B	1	2	2	2	
87½	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	86	84	84	M'y 19
45¾	36½	Cont Can (1e)	4	39⅜	39¼	39⅜	+ ⅜
110¼	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	3	110	110	110	
9⅝	6⅜	Cont Diam Fib	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	M'y 18
32	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	27½	27½	27½	— ½
1¾	1	Cont Motors	1	1	1	1	
31¾	21¼	Copt Oil Del(½e)	12	24¾	24¼	24⅜	— ⅜
16½	10	Cont Steel	1	63½	63½	63½	— ¼
58⅝	53	Corn Products (3)	166	166	166	M'y 12	
166½	162	Corn Prod pf (7)	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
4¾	2¾	Coty Inc	4	25⅝	25	25⅝	+ ⅛
30	19	Crane Co	2	97⅞	97	97	M'y 18
98	85	Crane Co cv pf (5)	1	24	24	24	M'y 19
25⅜	21¾	Cream of Wh (1e)	1	24	24	24	M'y 19
10½	5¼	Crosley Radio	1	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	M'y 19
39⅞	22¼	CrownCork&S	2	27½	27¼	27¼	M'y 19
37	29	CroCork pf xw

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Wallace Says Too Late for Quotas On '38 Wheat Crop

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP)—Secretary Wallace said today that under terms of the new crop control law it was too late to invoke marketing quotas on this year's indicated bumper wheat crop.

The Agriculture Department chief explained that the law authorized quotas this year only in the event Congress appropriated funds by May 15 for "parity payments" provided for in the new legislation.

A pending proposal by Senator Russell (D), Georgia, to make funds available for such payments comes too late, Agricultural Adjustment Administration officials said, to make quotas possible on this year's crop, which on the basis of official estimates may provide a supply from 400,000,000 to 450,000,000 bushels in excess of domestic and export needs.

Mr. Wallace's statement said marketing quotas would have been proclaimed had Congress provided funds for the parity payments, which are designed, in so far as they will permit, to make up the difference between what a grower receives for his crop and a price which would give the commodity purchasing power equal to that possessed in the 1910-14 period.

Wheat is about 40 cents a bushel below its pre-war buying power.

AAA officials said their explanation that the Russell proposal came too late was not to be taken as indicating they were taking a stand one way or the other on the proposal.

Wheat is the only crop for which marketing quotas this year were contingent upon provisions for parity payments. Quotas already are in effect for cotton, and three major types of tobacco. Establishment of quotas for corn will depend on the estimate of total supply made following the Agriculture Department's August crop report.

Mexico Proposes To Repeal Recent Tariff Duty Rise

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP)—The Commerce Department announced today the Mexican Government proposes to virtually repeal the steep increases in tariff duties which had seriously affected trade with the United States in recent months.

A cablegram from the American commercial attache at Mexico City said 'Mexican Finance Minister Suarez sent to the Mexican Congress two proposed decrees which would eliminate 166 of the 218 tariff increases imposed in January.

Of the remaining January changes, 41 would be revised downward but not quite to the former level, seven would be reduced below the former levels two would remain at present levels and two would be cancelled.

Although complete details were lacking, Commerce Department experts said items on which tariff duties would be reduced only in part would include barbed wire, tin plate, iron and steel articles, artificial silk cloth, wool velvet, varnishes and paints, engines, radios, automobiles and parts for machinery. Tariffs on crude rubber and books will be reduced even below the duties of last December.

Brokers' Loans Decrease $6,000,000 During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $462,000,000 The week ended May 18 and the total represented a decrease of $6,000,000 when compared with the previous week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $1,127,000,000.

U. S. Steel Shipments During April Decline

NEW YORK—Shipments of finished steel products by United States Steel Corp. in April decreased 70,227 tons to 501,972 tons, compared with 572,199 tons in March. Shipments in April, 1937, were 1,343,644, in April, 1936, 979,907 tons and in April, 1935, 591,728 tons.

For four months ended April 30, 1938, shipments totaled 2,067,216 tons, against 5,041,685 tons in 1937.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
May	.78⅛	.78⅝	.78⅛	.78⅜	—.00⅛
July	.76¼	.76⅜	.75½	.75⅞	—.00⅝
Sept.	.77	.77⅛	.76⅜	.76¾	—.00⅛
Corn					
May	.57¾	.57¾	.57½	.57⅝	—.00⅛
July	.59⅛	.59⅛	.58⅞	.59⅛	+.00⅛
Sept.	.60	.60	.59⅞	.59¾	—.00⅛
Oats					
May	.29½	.29½	.29¼	.29¼	—.00⅛
July	.26⅞	.27	.26¾	.26¾	—.00⅛
Rye					
May	.59¾	.59¾	.58¼	.58¼	—.01
July	.57⅛	.57½	.56⅝	.56⅜	—.00½

Cotton Prices

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

	New York Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
July	8.52	8.57	8.50	8.53	—.05
Oct.	8.61	8.63	8.58	8.60	—.05
Dec.	8.62	8.65	8.60	8.61	—.07
Jan.	8.64	8.66	8.61	8.63	—.02
Mar.	8.70	8.73	8.67	8.70	—.04
May	8.75	8.79	8.75	8.75	—.06

Spots 8.53 off 5 points.

	Liverpool Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	4.52	4.54	4.50	4.54	—.03
July	4.60	4.61	4.58	4.60	—.04
Oct.	4.71	4.72	4.70	4.71	—.04
Jan.	4.77	4.79	4.77	4.78	—.01
Mar.	4.82	4.83	4.81	4.82	—.94

Wool Top Futures

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., Boston)

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	....	....	....	74.5b
July	74.4	74.4	74.4b	74.5b
Oct.	7.50	7.50	7.50b	7.51b
Dec.	7.55	7.55	7.55t	7.58b
Mar.	75.7	75.5	75.4b	75.7b

b—Bid. t—Trade. Sales, 36 lots. Spot price, 77.5, unchanged.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, May 20 (AP)—Copper unsettled; electrolytic spot 9.00; export 8.87½. Tin easy; spot and nearby 35.85; forward 35.90. Lead steady; spot, New York 4.50-55; East St. Louis 4.35. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 4.00. Quicksilver 80.00. Iron, aluminum, antimony, platinum and wolframite unchanged.

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 3⅜s '43-40 reg	106.18	106.18	106.18
1 3¼s '41	108.3	108.3	108.3
1 3¼s '46-44	109.18	109.18	109.18
2 2¾s '47-45	106.6	106.4	106.4
2 3s '47-46	107.20	107.20	107.20
1 3½s '49-46	108.6	108.6	108.6
2 2¾s '51-48	104.8	104.7	104.7
32 2½s '53-49	101.25	101.22	101.25
14 2¾s '54-51	103.11	103.4	103.11
3 3s '55-51	106.8	106.5	106.7
23 2⅞s '60-55 -	104.8	104.4	104.8
1 2½s 59-56	103.4	103.2	103.4

Federal Farm Mortgage

2 3s '47-42	106.1	106.1	106.1
5 3s '49-44	105.29	105.29	105.29

Home Owners' Loan

20 2¾s '49-39	103	103	103
51 2¼s '44-42	103.16	103.14	103.16
38 3s '52-44	106.1	105.30	106.1

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4½s'46 st	99	99	99
2 Alleghany 5s '44	62⅛	62	62
1 Alleghany 5s '49	51	51	51
15 Allis Chalm 4s '52	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
31 Am & For P5s 2030	51⅞	51⅜	51⅞
1 AmIGChem 5½s'49	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
11 Am T&T 5½s '43	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
15 Am T&T 3¼s '66	102	102	102
18 Am T&T 3½s '61	102½	102⅜	102½
5 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105¼	105⅛	105⅛
5 Ang C Hlthr deb '67	30	30	30
6 Arm Del 4s '57	94½	94½	94½
1 Arm Del 4s '55	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
25 AT&SF 4s '95	105¾	105½	105¾
10 At & SF adj 4s '95 st reg	77	77	77
1 AT&SF 4s 1995-55	89½	89½	89½
4 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	93½	93¼	93¼
1 AT&SF T Sh L 4s'58	106½	106½	106½
1 AT&SF 4½sC-A '62	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 A C Line 1st 4s '52	76	76	76
1 Atl & Dan 1004'48	24	23½	24
3 B&O rfg 6s '95	21	21	21
27 B&O 1st 5s '48	45⅜	44⅜	44⅜
4 B&O rfg 5s '95	20	19¾	19¾
18 B & O 5s '96 F	19¼	18⅞	19
1 B&O 5 2000 D	19⅛	19	19
38 B&O cv 4½ '60	16⅜	16	16½
2 B&O 4s '48	43¼	43	43
6 B&O 5s S W W '50	34	33½	33½
10 Bang & Ar4s cv '51 st	102¼	102	102
1 Bell TPas '60 G	128¼	128½	128¼
7 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	104⅝	104½	104½
15 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	97¾	97½	97½
48 Beth Stl 3½s '52	92½	92	92½
3 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	105⅜	105¼	105¼
3 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	55½	53½	53½
17 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	106¼	106	106
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	85	85	85
4 Buf Gen El 4½s '81	111	111	111
3 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	45	45	45
3 Cal Packing 5s '38	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	116¼	116¼	116¼
2 Can Nor 6½s '46	124¼	124¼	124¼
1 Can Pac 5s '44	112½	112½	112½
5 Can Pac 5s '54	98¾	98⅝	98⅝
1 Carc C&O 6s '52	100	100	100
2 Carriers & Gen 5s '50	80¼	80¼	80¼
1 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	76	76	76
7 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s '62	105½	105½	105½
13 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	77½	77	77½
2 ChampionP&F 4¾s '50	96¾	96¾	96¾
5 C & Ohio 3½s 3d '39	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 C&O 4½s '92	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
3 C & Q 3½s '96 D	93¾	93⅝	93⅝
2 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	87⅛	87	87
2 CB&Q 4½s '77	81¾	81⅝	81¾
3 CB&Q gen 4s '58	92½	92½	92½
14 CB&Q 4s III '49	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝
5 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	95¼	95¼	95¼
14 Chic Gt West 4s '59	18	17⅞	17⅞
2 Chi I & L 6s '66	5¼	5¼	5¼
7 CMStP & Pac 5s '75	8¾	8¾	8¾
2 CMStP&P ad 5s 2000	3	3	3
5 CM&StP 4½s '89C	24	23¾	23¾
1 CM&StP 4½s '89E	24	24	24
10 CM&StP gen 4s '89	24	24	24
1 Chi & NW 4¾s '87	15	15	15
4 ChicNW cv 4½s '49	4¾	4¾	4¾
9 Chi & NW 4s '87	15¾	15	15
1 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	4	4	4
16 CRI&P 4s '88	17½	17¼	17½
1 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	7¾	7	7¾
2 Ch Un Sta 4s'63 D	106¾	106¾	106¾
16 Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	105½	105½	105½
1 Ch & W Ind 4¼s'62	87	87	87
5 Ch & W Ind 4s'52	89	89	89
2 Cinn Gas&El 3¼s'6	106	106	106
5 CCC&StL 4½s'77	49¼	49¼	49¼
1 Clev Elec Ill 3¼s'65	110	110	110
3 ClevUnTerm 5s'73	85⅞	85⅝	85⅞
4 ClevUnTerm 4½s'77 C	77	77	77
1 Col P&I 5s'70	45	45	45
5 Col & So 4½s'80	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜
23 Columbia G 5s'52 May	91½	91	91
5 Col Ry Pw&Li 4s'65	107½	107⅜	107⅜
14 Com'il Cred 3¼s'51	100¼	100	100¼
8 Com'l Cred 2¾s'42	102	102	102
1 Com'l Inv Tr 3½'s51	104¾	104¾	104¾
10 Comwlth Ed 5s'54	110½	110½	110½
1 Comwlth Ed 4½s'57	111¼	111¼	111¼
21 Comwlth Ed 4s'81	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
2 Comwlth Ed 3¾s'65	106¾	106¾	106¾
26 Con Edis 3¼s'46	103	102⅞	103
23 Con Edis 3½s'56	103¼	103	103
3 Con Edis 3⅛s'58	101⅞	101⅝	101⅝
22 Con Oil 3½s'51	101¾	101½	101⅝
1 Consum Pow 3¾s'65	108⅝	108⅜	108⅝
9 Consum Pw 3½s'70	105	104⅝	104¾
10 Consum Pow 3½s'67	104⅞	104⅜	104½
10 Consum Pow 3¼s'66	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1 Container 5s'43	92	92	92
1 Crane Co 3½s'51	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1 Crown Cork 4s'50	104	104	104
1 Cuba R R 5s'52	38¼	38⅛	38⅛
5 Del & Hud rfg 4s'43	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛
1 Del P&L 4¼s'69	104	104	104
5 D&RG24s '36	12¼	12	12
1 D&RG West 5s '55	5½	5½	5½
1 D&RG W 5s '55 Asd	5	5	5
4 D&RG West 5s '78	8	7⅞	7⅞
1 Det Ed 5s '52	109	109	109
6 Det Ed 4½s'61	112½	112½	112½
7 Det Ed 4s '65	111	111	111
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	109¼	109¼	109¼
9 Erie rfg 5s '67	13¾	13⅛	13¼
11 Erie rfg 5s '75	13¾	13⅛	13⅛
7 Erie 1st 4s '96	44½	44⅛	44⅛
1 Erie gen lien 4s '96	23¼	23¼	23¼
2 Fairbks Morse 4s '56	100¼	100¼	100¼
9 Fla E Cst 5s '74	6	5½	5½
2 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	51	51	51
2 GenMotAccept3¼s '51	104	104	104
1 Gen StlCast5½s'49	40½	40½	40½
6 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	104⅞	104½	104⅞
1 Goth Silk Ho 5s '48	80¼	80¼	80¼
6 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	90½	90	90½
15 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s'61	102¾	102½	102¾
23 Gt Nor 4s '46G	85½	85	85½
14 Gt Nor 4s '46H	80	79¼	79½
1 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	69	69	69
1 Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝
10 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	24½	23⅞	24½
12 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	47	46½	47
10 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	17	17	17
13 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	109½	109½	109½
1 Ill Cen 4s '52	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
4 Ill Cen 4s '53	38	37⅞	37⅞
1 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	43¾	42⅞	42⅞
9 Ill Cen 4¼s '66	31½	31	31½
1 Ill Cen 5s '5	45	45	45
12 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	35⅞	35	35
3 Ill Steel 4½s '40	107	107	107
2 Interb RTr 6s '32	20¼	20	20¼
7 Interb Rap Tr 5s '66	54	54	54
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	16	16	16
8 Int Hydro El 6s '44	65¼	65	65¼
1 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	30	30	30
4 Int Paper 6s '55	81½	81½	81½
7 Int Paper 5s '47	88½	89	89½
2 Int Rys C A 6½s'47	76	76	76
92 Int T&T cv 4½s'39	91½	90¾	91½
75 Int T&T 4½s'52	66	65¼	65⅞
78 Int T&T 5s '55	69½	68¾	69
10 K C South 5s '50	56½	56¼	56¼
3 K C South 3s '50	64¼	64¼	64¼
5 K C Term 4s '60	106	106	106
1 Keith B F 6s '46	85½	85½	85½
3 Kings Co Elev 4s '49	80	80	80
10 Kresge Found 4s '45	100	100	100
20 Lac Gas 5½s '53	58½	56	56
5 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	23¼	22	22
2 Liggett & M 7s '44	129⅞	129⅞	129⅞
4 Loews 3½s '46	100½	100½	100½
1 Lorillard Co 7s '44	127¾	127¾	127¾
8 Manhat Ry 4s '90	28¾	28½	28¾
8 McKesAnRob 5½s '50	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
4 MilElRy&L 5s '61B	102	102	102
2 MSP&SSMarie 5s '38	7½	7½	7½
1 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	12	12	12
5 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	12	11⅞	12
8 M-K-T 5s '62 A	39½	39½	39½
2 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	16	16	16
2 M-K-T 4½s '78	38	38	38
1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	57½	57½	57½
4 M-K-Tex 4s '62B	34	33⅞	34
10 Mo Pac 5s '64A	18½	18¼	18¼
5 Mo Pac 5s '77F	18¼	18¼	18¼
5 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	18¼	18¼	18¼
10 Mo Pac 5s '80H	18½	18¼	18¼
8 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜
1 Mohk&O 4½s '77	11½	11½	11½
5 Monogah Ry 4s '60	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 MonWPaPub Sv 6s '65	94	94	94
10 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	94	94	94
3 Nassau El 4s '51	24¼	24¼	24¼
16 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	101½	101½	101½
7 Natl Steel 4s '65	107½	107½	107½
7 N Orl Term 4s '53	57⅝	57	57
3 NYC rfg 5s 2013	50¼	50	50
10 NYC 4½s 2013A	46	45	45
8 NYC cn 4s '98	50¾	50¾	50¾
1 NYC 3¾s '46	66½	66½	66½
12 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	46½	45	45
4 NYC Ls Sh 3½s '98	65	65	65
3 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	40	40	40
1 NY Ch & St L 3½s '47	75¼	75¼	75¼
2 NY Conn 4½s '52	102¾	102¾	102¾
13 NY Edis 3¼s '65	105¼	105¼	105¼
6 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	15⅜	15¼	15¼
1 NYNH&H clt 6s '40	21½	21½	21½
4 NYNH&H 4½s '67	15½	15	15
4 NYNH&H 4s '55	13½	13½	13½
1 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	8¾	8¾	8¾
1 NY & R Gas 6s 51A	79	79	79
2 NY S&W gen 5s40	7	7	7
1 NY Steam 5s '51	104½	104½	104½
8 NY Tel 4½s '39	105⅞	105⅝	105⅞
10 NY Tel 3½s '67	107½	107½	107½
5 Norf & W 4s '96	117	117	117
1 Nor Am Co 5s '61	105	105	105
5 Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	101¼	101	101½
6 Nor Pac 6s 2047	63	62¾	63
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	51¼	51¼	51¾
11 Nor Pac 4s '97	82	81½	81⅝
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	49¼	49¼	49¼
6 Ohio Ed 4s '67	101¾	101⅝	101⅝
13 Ohio Ed 4s '85	102¼	102	102
1 Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	113¼	113¼	113¼
5 Ore Sh Lnn gtd 5s46	114⅝	114⅜	114⅝
12 Or-WashRR&N 4s61	99⅝	99½	99½
7 Pac Gas & El 2½s'56	102½	102⅜	102⅜
13 Pac G & E 3¾s '61	106⅝	106½	106½
2 Pat & Pass 5s '49	119¾	119¾	119¾
71 Pen P & Lt 4½s'81	98¾	97½	97⅝
5 Pen Co 4s '63	92¾	92⅝	92¾
4 Pen RR gen 5s '68	103	103	103
19 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	95¼	95¼	95¼
7 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	79½	79	79
5 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	89	89	89
10 Pen RR 3¼s '52	76	76	76
1 Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Pere Marq 5s '56	64½	64½	64½
6 Pere Marq 4½s '80	58	57	58
5 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	106¼	105¼	105¼
18 Phil Bal&Wash 5s '74	108	108	108
12 Phila Co 5s '67	94½	93½	94½
2 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	11½	11½	11½
13 Philippine Ry 4s '37	14¼	14	14
1 PCC & StL 4s '40A	101	101	101
19 PCC & SL 5s '75 B	101½	100½	100½
5 PCC & St L 4½s '77	92&	92¾	92¾
11 Portl Gen El½s '60	58	57½	58
3 Porto Ri A Tob5s'42	45½	45½	45½
1 Potomac El P 3½s '66	107½	107⅝	107⅝
2 Purity Bak 5s '48	90	90	90
2 Radio Keith 6s '41	71¼	71⅞	71⅞
13 Republic Steel 5½s '54	105⅞	105¾	105¾
3 Rem Rand 4½s '56	97⅛	97	97
9 Republic Steel 4½s'61	84½	83¾	84½
8 StLIM&S4sR&G'33	48½	48	48½
7 St L S F 4½s '78	9½	9½	9½
1 StLSP4½s'78ctf st	8¾	8¾	8¾
2 St LSF 4s '50	10½	10½	10½
2 St LSF 4s '50A ct	9	8⅞	8⅝
3 St LSW 1st 4s '89	46	46	46
1 SanAntPubSvc 6s '52	111	111	111
5 San Diego G&E 4s '65	103⅝	103½	103⅝
10 Shell Un 3½s '51	71	71	71
2 Silesian Am 7s '41	91½	91½	91½
2 Simmons 4s '52	100¼	100	100
58 Skelly Oil 4s '51	98	98	98
15 SoconyVacOil3½s'50	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
2 So Bell Tel 3¼s '62	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 So Cal Gas 4s '65	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
17 Sou Kraft 4¼s '46	94¼	94	94
3 Sou Pac 4½s'68	40½	40¼	40¼
15 Sou Pac 4½s '81	39	39	39
8 So Pac 4½s'69	39	38¾	39
5 So Pac rfg 4s '55	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
3 So Pac clt 4s '49	44	44	44
3 So Pac 3¾s '46	53¾	53¾	53¾
2 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	85	85	85
3 So Pac SFTer 4s '50	85	85	85
11 South Ry 6½s'56	43½	43	43
15 South Ry gen 6s '56	42	41¼	41¼
7 South Ry cn 5s '94	59¼	59	59
35 South Ry 4½s '56	33	31½	31½
3 S W Bell Tel 3½s'64	109¾	109½	109½
3 Spokane Int 5s '55	10	10	10
26 Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	102⅞	102¾	102¾
4 Studebaker 6s cv '45	57½	57	57
34 Ten El Pow 6s '47A	93¾	92½	92½
2 T RR A St L 4s '53	101¾	101¾	101¾
12 Tex Corp 3½s '51	106⅛	106	106
5 Tex & Pac 5s '77B	77¼	77¼	77¼
22 Third Ave aj 5s '60	8	7¾	7¾
6 Third Ave 4s '60	33	32½	33
5 TideWAtAssoO3½s'52	104¼	104	104
2 Union Oil Cal 3½s'52	108	108	108
11 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	110	109⅞	110
23 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	102¼	102	102¼
2 Un Pac 3½s '71	90½	90¼	90½
2 Unit Bis Ann 5s '50	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
7 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s '52	75¾	75	75
1 Unit Drug 5s '53	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜
36 U S Rub 5s '47	1	1	1
	105 13-32	105 13-32	105 13-32
1 Utah Lt &Tr 5s '44	87¾	87¾	87¾
5 Utah P & L 5s '44	90½	90	90
2 Util P&L 5½s '47	49	49	49
4 Util P&L 5s '59	49	49	49
1 Vanadium 5s '41	85¾	85¾	85¾
5 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	103⅝	103⅛	103⅛
3 Wilwrth 4s '95	65	65	65
2 Warner Bros 6s '39	75	75	75
2 Warren Bros 6s '41	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
10 West Pen P 3½s '66	109	109	109
5 West Md 3½s '52	86	86	86
1 WNY&Pa gen 4s '43	103	103	103
5 West Pac 1st 5s '46	18¼	17¾	17¾
1 Western Un 5s '51	60	60	60
2 Western Un 5s '60	59	58¾	58¾
10 Youngst S&T 4s '61	100¼	100	100

Foreign Bonds

5 Antioquia 7s '45 A	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
1 Antioquia 7s '45 B	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
8 Antioquia 7s '45 D	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
32 Argentine 4½s '57	83¾	83⅜	83¾
1 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	83¼	83⅛	83⅛
2 Argentine 4½s '71	93	93	93
2 Australia 5s '55	105	105	105
1 Belgium 6½s '49	104¾	104¾	104¾
4 Belgium 6s '55	103½	103⅛	103½
2 Brasil 8s '41	15¾	15¾	15⅞
1 Breda,Ernes 7s '54	64	64	64
1 Brisbane 5s '57	99¾	99¾	99¾
3 Buen A 4½s 4¾s '77	55½	54¾	55½
14 Buen A 4½s 4¾s '78	60	59¼	59¼
1 Canada 5s '52	113¾	113¾	113¾
3 Canada 4s'60	109⅝	109⅜	109⅝
2 Canada 3¼s'61	102¾	102¾	102¾
15 Canada 3s'67	98	98	98
4 Chile Mt Bk 6½'s57	17⅞	17¼	17¼
1 Chile Mtg Bk 6s'61	17	17	17
8 Chile Mtg Bk 6s'62	17¼	16⅝	16⅞
1 Chile 6s'61 Jan	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞
5 Chile 6s'61 Sept	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
1 Chile 6s'62	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
2 Chile 6s'63	19⅛	19	19
8 Cordoba Pv 7s'42	81	81	81
7 Cuba 5½s'45	69	69	69
3 Czecho 8s'51	73	73	73
1 Denmark 6s'42	103½	103½	103½
2 Denmark 5½s'55	100⅛	100	100
2 Dom 5½s'42	58	56½	56½
1 Ger C Agr Bk 7s'50	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
1 GerCAgBk 6s'60 Oct	30	30	30
5 Ital Pub Util 7s '52	62½	62¾	62⅜
3 Italy 7s 1951	79	79	79
1 Japan 5½s '65	59	59	59
2 Minas Ger 6½s '59	8½	8½	8½
1 Monevideo 6s '59	37	37	37
1 Nord Ry 6½s '50	98	98	98
1 Norway 4½s '65	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1 Nor Mun Bk 5s '70	103¼	103¼	103¼
12 Orient Dev.5½s '58	51	51	51
1 Panama 5½s '53	103½	103½	103½
2 Panama 5s '63 A asd	35½	35¼	35½
2 Par-Orl RR 5½s '68	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
8 Peru 7s '59	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
3 Peru

President Asks Phosphate Plan From Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

past 10 years has averaged about 2,000,000 tons a year—2,000,000 tons representing domestic consumption and 1,000,000 tons representing exports.

3. That at the present rate of use the high-grade deposits of rock in our eastern field will last 200 years, and those in the western field 2,000 years more.

4. That there are approximately 200 plants in the United States for converting phosphate rock into superphosphate of normal grade. They have a capacity of over 8,800,000 tons which is twice as large as our average annual consumption.

5. That exclusive of the TVA plant at Muscle Shoals, we have concentrated superphosphate plants, with a capacity to produce 213,000 tons a year, which is approximately three times the maximum consumption of any past year.

6. That we have 913 mixed fertilizer factories capable of producing over 16,000,000 tons yearly, or twice the maximum consumption of any past year.

7. That there are sound agronomic reasons for the preference farmers show for normal superphosphate, due to the fact that it contains both calcium and sulphur, neded by crops but present in smaller quantities in concentrated superphosphate.

8. That the farm dollar still buys relatively more fertilizer than farm implements, gasoline, wages, taxes, and interest.

These facts demonstrate that Government production of fertilizer on a commercial scale is unnecessary and unwarranted.

Question of Exports

Another important angle enters the picture: the question of exports. One out of every three tons of phosphates mined in the United States is exported. The President refers several times to this export feature, without any recommendation. But the TVA directorate, in their annual report from which the President's material is taken, said:

"Since the lifetime of our civilization depends on economy in the use of this key mineral, the export of phosphate should be regarded as a national concern. . . . The determination of the quantity and destination of phosphate exports should therefore be a function of the Federal Government as a matter of foreign policy."

If this advice is taken—and the President hinted in his message that some such authority is what he wants—another situation like that concerning helium, only far graver, might arise. It so happens that the United States' two best phosphate customers are Japan and Germany, in that order. A "phosphate sanction" seems therefore a possibility definitely envisaged in the TVA report.

Actually, if things were pushed that fast, Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of Interior, might be in charge since the deposits are on public lands. And so, it is felt, the United States would have another source of controversy with the Have-Not powers—would be making its contribution to the mal-distribution of essential raw materials, and hence building up what has been declared by most experts to be a major cause of war.

Lincoln Hotel Sold In New York City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 20—Mrs. Maria Kramer today has extended her housekeeping responsibilities with the purchase of the 30-story, 1,400-room Lincoln Hotel in Eighth Avenue, midtown Manhattan. Operation of the hotel will continue under the direction of the present manager, Frank J. Gridel, with Mrs. Kramer exercising general supervision.

Although Mrs. Kramer, wife of Max J. Kramer, builder and owner of the Edison Hotel here, would not reveal the sum paid the United Cigar-Whalen Stores Corporation for the structure, it was learned that nearly $7,000,000 was involved in the purchase.

Mrs. Kramer, a fashion expert who maintained a hospital in France during the World War, said she intended to continue assisting her husband in management of the Edison Hotel in West Forty-sixth Street. In this capacity, Mrs. Kramer has established a foreign relations department, corresponding and soliciting interest in the Edison abroad; cares for all the interior decoration of the hotel, purchases the food, and supervises five coast-to-coast radiocasts weekly.

Pony Express Rides Again In Air Mail Celebration

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 20 (AP)—Mail was again carried by pony express here today as a part of the city's observance of National Air Mail Week.

Richard R. Schwartz, mail truck driver, loaded letters in his saddlebags, mounted a horse and raced through town toward the airport. halfway there, he changed mounts and galloped onto the field just before six planes arrived with special air mail pouches from 16 small surrounding communities.

Russian Plane Crashes

MOSCOW, May 20 (AP)—Tass, the official Russian news agency, reported four fatalities, including M. S. Babushkin, one of Russia's foremost fliers, in an airplane crash Monday on a flight from the Arctic region to the mainland of Soviet Russia. Twelve other persons aboard the four-motored plane were injured when it fell into a river near Archangel while enroute from Franz Josef Land, where the Russians maintain an outpost in the polar basin.

Mr. Babushkin was among 11 Russian fliers who crossed the North Pole last May in carrying on a program of Polar exploration by airplane. For that achievement he received the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

President's Message on Phosphates

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP)—President Roosevelt in his message today recommending a Congressional study of the nation's prosphate supply with a view to shaping a policy covering both domestic consumption and exports, said in part:

"The soil of the United States faces a continuing loss of its productive capacity.

That is a challenging statement. It would seem, therefore, to be the part of wisdom for the Government and the people of the United States to adopt every possible method to stop this loss and begin to rebuild soil fertility.

Element a Necessity

"As a result of the studies and tests of modern science, it has come to be recognized that phosphorus is a necessary element in human, in animal and in plant nutrition. The phospherous content of our land, following generations of cultivation, has greatly diminished. It needs replenishing. The necessity for wider use of phosphates and the conservation of our supplies of phosphates for future generations is, therefore, a matter of great public concern. We cannot place our agriculture upon a permanent basis unless we give it heed.

"Therefore, the question of continuous and adequate supplies of prosphate rock directly concerns the national welfare.

"The total known world supply of phospate rock is estimated at 17,200,000,000 tons, of which 7,200,000,000 tons is located in the United States. Nearly all the remainder is controlled by Great Britain, France and Russia. The supply in the United States is distributed as follows: Florida 7.4 per cent; Tennessee 1.4 per cent; western states (Idaho, Montana, Utah and Wyoming) 90.8 per cent, and other states (Arkansas, Kentucky, South Carolina, and Virginia) 0.4 per cent. The domestic production of phosphate rock amounted to 3,351,857 tons in 1936, drawn from Florida (78.3 per cent), Tennessee (19.2 per cent), and Idaho and Montana (2.5 per cent). Exports of phosphate rock amounted to 1,208,951 tons, almost entirely from Florida, and consumption of phosphate rock for non-agricultural purposes totaled 352,275 tons.

"Thus, it appears that of the total domestic production of phosphate rock only 53 per cent was used for domestic agricultural purposes.

Florida, Tennessee Position

Owing to their location in relation to the principal fertilizer-consuming districts, the Florida and Tennessee deposits, which contain less than 10 per cent of the nation's supply, are furnishing more than 97 per cent of all the phosphate rock used for domestic agricultural purposes. Under present conditions, by far the greater portion of our phosphate requirements will continue to be drawn from the Florida and Tennessee deposits so long as these deposits last. When it is realized that the consumption of phosphatic fertilizer must be increased considerably if our soils are to be maintained reasonably near their present levels of fertility, which in many cases are far below the levels necessary for an efficient agriculture, it becomes apparent that the deposits of Florida and Tennessee will last but a comparatively short period.

"It is hardly necessary to emphasize the desirability of conserving these deposits to the fullest extent for the benefit of agriculture in the East, the South and a considerable portion of the Middle West.

"At the same time, serious attention should be given to the development of the western phosphate deposits in order that they may be made to serve economically the widest possible territory. It is evident that our main reliance for an adequate supply of phosphate must eventually be placed on our western deposits.

Of National Concern

The disposition of our phosphate deposits should be regarded as a national concern. The situation appears to offer an opportunity for this nation to exercise foresight in the use of a great national resource heretofore almost unknown in our plans for the development of the Nation.

I invite the especial attention of the Congress to the very large percentage of known phospate rock which is on Government-owned land—probably three quarters of the whole supply; and to the fact that the eastern supply, while in private ownership, is today being exported in such quantities that when and if it is wholly depleted, eastern farms will have to depend for their phosphate supply on the far western lands.

It is, therefore, high time for the Nation to adopt a national policy for the production and conservation of phosphates for the benefit of this and coming generations.

To the end that continuous and adequate supplies be insured, and that efficent forms of this key element, phosphorus, be available at the lowest cost throughout the country, I recommend that a joint committee of the Senate and of the House of Representatives be named to give study to the entire subject of phosphate resources, their use and service to American agriculture, and to make report to the next Congress.

La Follette Probe of Espionage

(Continued from Page 1)

they have found it in employers' associations, and the "law and order leagues."

Says the report:

"Instances have been noted of 'citizens committees' sponsoring 'back to work' movements which are, to use the word of an employer association witness, 'the new technique in strikebreaking, almost the exclusive method.'"

The LaFollette Committee put into the record the labor relations bulletin of the N. A. M., which is a compendium of the uses and devices of so-called independent unions for use where the Wagner Act demobilized company unions; and secondly, a N. A. M. pamphlet called "Industrial strife and the third party."

This latter is an interesting document.

It gives no author, no address, no printer's name, no mention of the association. Officers of the association testified that perhaps 100 had been printed. The La Follette Committee, on the other hand, charged that it had been "distributed by the thousands."

This pamphlet in its first paragraph speaks appreciatively of "a spirit of vigilantism" which has appeared in different areas of the Country.

"The breakdown of law and order in many communities as a result of the impasse between labor and industry" it begins "has caused a third party to interfere in the struggle. The party is composed of merchants, professional men, farmers, white-collar workers, and other groups which are known to the public. The activity has been expressed principally in two directions; a spirit of vigilantism in different areas of the Country, which seeks to maintain law and order, where chaos and anarchy threaten; and secondly, the formation of citizens committees in communities afflicted with labor difficulties in a development which must be given cognizance."

The N. A. M. has always had plenty of funds for distributing its views. In 1937 total receipts were $1,439,548. The public information program has grown by leaps and bounds; it received $36,500 in 1934; $112,000 in 1935; $467,759 in 1936, and just under $800,000 in 1937. Interviews by George E. Sokolsky have featured its radio programs. The anonymously printed "Industrial Strife and the Third Party" was first presented in July, 1937.

The La Follette Committee calls this document "a handbook of vigilantism." The pamphlet describes a steel area in Ohio as "today seething with the spirit of vigilantism which has failed to materialize in a formal organization only because there has been no pressing need for this as yet."

If the "pressing need" should arise, the pamphlet, prepared by the National Association of Manufacturers, offers specific examples of vigilantism for the guidance of the local association.

The Committee commented:

"Out of such conditions there can arise in many communities an invisible super-government, arrogating to itself judgment (in the shape of manufacturing public opinion) and the execution of its will (in the name of 'law and order')."

The Association's spokesmen insist that its purpose is "the betterment of the relations of employer and employee." With similar objectives since 1933 an increasingly large amount of money has gone to its educational program.

An affiliate of the Association is the National Industrial Counsel which co-ordinates the labor relations policies of associated groups and individual employers. Robert L. Lund is Chairman of N. A. M.'s Public Relations Committee.

The evidence indicates the Association fought the Wagner Act at every point, and since its enactment has been active in devising means for limiting its effect, and in stimulating all forms of opposition. The Association has for years worked for the "open shop." With the Wagner Act finally passed, the Association distributed to members reprints of articles and pamphlets intended to show that the C. I. O. was a Communist or a Communist-inspired organization.

The National Industrial Information Committee was formed in 1935 at about the time of the Wagner Act, to raise funds for the public relations work of the N. A. M. Chairman of the Committee is Ernest T. Weir, head of the National Steel Corporation, one of the principal steel independents that fought the C. I. O. union after U. S. Steel began to deal with it.

Propaganda

The Information Committee has been active in the anti-Wagner Act drive. It finances an elaborate public relations program which reaches the public in political cartoons, news stories, editorials, syndicated columns on economic subjects, comics, motion pictures, sound slide films, radio programs, civic program meetings, community programs, leaflets for employees, pamphlets for the public, and bulletins for foremen.

Such is the still incomplete picture which the La Follette Committee is drawing of this new aspect of the industrial situation. As Mr. Lund wrote, "Now more than ever before, strikes are being won or lost in the newspapers and over the radio." The industrialists, and particularly this strongly "open-shop" wing, are obviously determined to be prepared.

While there can be no doubt that the La Follette Committee is strongly sympathetic to the aspirations of organized labor, it is difficult to dismiss its conclusions, particularly when supported by such evidence as the N. A. M.'s own anonymous pamphlet on "Industrial Strife and the Third Party" encouraging vigilantism. This, says the La Follette Committee, is a "scandalous production." It urges on the Senate continuing studies of the matter, and the Senate yesterday, with its $60,000 grant, agrees.

Nations Contend for Areas Where Darwin Pursued Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The agreement between Chile and Argentina to have a United States citizen arbitrate the question of disputed islands in Beagle Channel calls attention to this region near the icy, wind-swept southern tip of South America. The territory includes the Lennox, New, and Picton Islands, situated in the south Atlantic Ocean at the eastern outlet of Beagle Channel, which, according to a National Geographic Society bulletin, was named for His Majesty's Ship Beagle on a British surveying trip around Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego in the early 1830's. This expedition is memorably associated with the name of a young English naturalist, who was later to achieve fame as the author of "Origin of Species"—Charles Darwin.

"Beagle Channel," the Bulletin notes, "stretches a horizontal course along the base of the giant island of Tierra del Fuego, discovered by Magellan in 1520. At the eastern extreme, sheltered by the overhanging 'toe' of the Fuegan land mass (split by the boundary line between Chile on the west and Argentina on the east, lie the isles under arbitration.

"With an area of less than 150 square miles in the aggregate, Lennox, Picton, and New Islands constitute a mere dab in the great tapering archipelago with which South America bespatters Pacific and Atlantic Oceans toward the bottom of the world. North, south, and west of them—from the Strait of Magellan to the grim, windwhipped rock of Cape Horn—spread hundreds of miles of islands, all sizes and shapes. Everywhere snow-crowned peaks rear their heads out of deep, water-filled gorges, for oceans flowing into valleys here have made islands out of mountain tops."

Modern travelers say that the discouraging repute of the region is largely due to reports of early sailing masters who, battered by perpetual storms, called these waters the worst in the world, and imagined conditions equally bad on land. As a matter of fact, 10 years of weather reports from Ushuaia, capital of Tierra del Fuego on Beagle Channel, about 60 miles from Picton Island, show that while rains are frequent, the mean annual temperature is 42.8 degrees Fahrenheit; the winter mean (34.7; summer, 50.2.

Chileans Hail U. S. as Judge

(Continued from Page 1)

Atlantic port while Argentina cannot claim any on the Pacific." The limitation committee, however, never proceeded to any division of territory south of the Pyramids Mountains in Tierra del Fuego, as at that time it was considered to have performed sufficient work by settling the boundary through the continent and the main islands, and no agreement could be reached regarding the course of the Beagle Channel waters and exactly where these flowed into the Atlantic. The sovereignty of Picton, Lennox, New, and adjacent islands, therefore, was left pending.

The question was periodically revived, especially in the early years of the European War, when the exploits of British and German cruisers called for national vigilance. There were certain "acts of possession" by Chilean authorities; but representations by Argentina yielded satisfactory results, and effective possession was never exercised by either country. There was restraint on both sides — justified, perhaps, because there was never any great material interest at stake—but, to avoid the prolongation of an unsatisfactory situation, a protocol was signed on June 28, 1915, requesting the arbitration of the British Crown, in accordance with the general treaties of 1902. Great Britain, in the name of King Edward VII, had settled all other boundary questions, and the Christ of the Andes was erected in Upsallata Pass, on the Santiago Mendoza route, to pledge eternal peace.

The arbitration formula was never ratified; and meantime both countries were accumulating more and more interests in their southern territories, especially with the development of the wool and frozen meat trade. It was accordingly agreed at Mendoza, where Foreign Ministers Carlos Saavedra Lamas (Argentina) and Miguel Cruchaga (Chile) met in February, 1933, that legislative procedure would be expedited to secure the adoption of the arbitration formula. Alternatively, a direct settlement was contemplated.

There have been allegations that the latest arbitration agreement might be construed as a discourtesy towards Great Britain, because the British Crown was designated arbitrator in the previous agreement, but that country is supposed to have withdrawn from the question in 1935, recognizing new drift of inter American relationships. Even before the "good neighbor" era, as was proved in the successful settlement of the Tacna-Arica issue between Chile and Peru, Latin American States had revealed a tendency to resort to Washington in the settlement of disputes.

La Prensa and El Mundo, two Buenos Aires dailies, have insisted that Chilean administrative acts in connection with the disputed islands should be disregarded in arbitration. La Nacion, of the same city, considers that the question is devoid of great geographic importance, though it is politically necessary to secure early settlement. In Chile, there is little comment on the pros and cons of the dispute; the nation seems rather to rejoice because of the friendship implied in the arbitration agreement.

N. Y. Conference Of Methodists Hits Gambling

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 20—Prohibitions against gambling, pari-mutuel betting, or "any form of lottery whatsoever," are asked in a resolution passed by the New York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church and placed before the State Constitutional Convention at Albany yesterday.

Featuring the start of a crusade against gambling, the resolution was adopted yesterday by more than 200 ministers of the denomination after hearing from the Rev. Albert H. Baller, chairman of the Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals, that an epidemic of chance taking and betting was sweeping the nation.

The Rev. Mr. Baller also denounced liquor advertising and motion pictures in his report, read at the Central Methodist Episcopal Church in Brooklyn: False and misleading appeals were being spread among American youth by distillers and brewers, he declared.

"Not only have the liquor dealers had little respect for truth in advertising, but they have neglected the sensibilities of religious people," the Rev. Mr. Baller said. "They have not hesitated to use in connection with Easter, Lent or Christmas arguments for the promotion of greater indulgence in drinking."

The resolution opposing gambling, telegraphed to Judge Frederick E. Crane, presiding officer of the Constitutional Convention, asked that Art. 1, Section 9, of the present Constitution—a section prohibiting gambling in New York State—be included in the new instrument to be drafted this summer.

From the Rev. O. R. Miller, superintendent of the New York State Civic League, the ministers heard it was important to oppose the sharing of public funds among parochial schools.

Noted N. J. Society Charter in Balance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., May 20—The Court of Errors and Appeals, highest New Jersey State tribunal, has been asked to forfeit the 147-year-old tax-exempt charter of the Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures in Paterson. The society was founded in 1791 by Alexander Hamilton.

A value of $1,500,00 was put on the property by Charles H. Roemer of Paterson, who apepared for the City. Its annual income, he said, runs into "hundreds of thousands of dollars." The court was told the company manufactures power

Mr. Roemer stressed that "resi- tax burden, while the society sits complacently by, refusing to pay a penny for support of Government."

Josiah Stryker of Newark appeared for the company. He said the society's charter had been under attack for 109 years and in every case the society had been upheld.

"The society is still accomplishing the purpose for which it was created," he continued. "Even if the discontinuance of direct manufacture by the society violated its charter, such violation did not substantially affect the public interest and does not warrant a decree of ouster."

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—Men, women wishing to increase income; sell ladies' and men's hose direct from manufacturer to consumer; good earnings; write for samples today. LEEDS SILK HOSIERY, 25 Wellington St., Clifton, N. J.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS—Personal, confidential service, low cost, terms. Write for free book "How to Get Your Patent." L. F. RANDOLPH, Dept. 563, Washington, D. C.

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PHOTOGRAPHY

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ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON-RESERVATIONS
Rate (outside hotels) $1-$1.50 per day per person. Service Bureau, 58 Falmouth Street, opp. Christian Science Publishing House.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

BUILD a profitable business for yourself, earning good commissions showing friends, neighbors, famous Shaughnessy women's apparel. Newest sport coats, robes, lingerie, hosiery. Special sample offer. Write today for complete equipment. Shaughnessy Corp., Dept. M, Watertown, New York.

SUMMER HOMES

FOR RENT, Jamestown, R. I.—Seven bedrooms, three baths, overlooks Narragansett Bay, fine bathing, tennis court, three-car garage. Write J. Green, 36 East 40th St., New York City.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

ANTIQUES

WANTED — Antique furniture, glassware, china, cut glass. What have you? Prospect 1479. Write Box 41, Somerville, Mass.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Sublet June 12 to Sept. 20; six rooms, completely furnished; porch. 1180 Beacon St. Call Asp. 5039 from 9:30 to 1.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Furnished one-room apartment, new building; available from June 1 to Oct. 1; rent reasonable. See Janitor, Apt. 48, 15 Everett St.

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Three rooms completely furnished May-Oct.; reasonable. 71-50 Austin St. (Apt. 3-B). Boulevard 8-7046 Supt.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Sublet spacious 3½ rooms; southwest corner, overlooking Parkway; convenient to station; June to October. Oakwood 5491.

NEW YORK CITY—For summer school session or longer; light, cool, quiet; living room, two bedrooms, bath, kitchenette (with window), all outside; 8th floor, elevator; piano; suitable 2-3; three blocks from Columbia and church; all transportation. Bingham, 609 West 114th St. Cathedral 8-6187.

N. Y. C., 222 West 59th St.—Opposite park; furnished, attractive three rooms, June 27th to Sept. 15th; reasonable. TOZERE.

SUBLET—Attractive 3½ rooms, modern, new building, complete, until September. 50 East 78th St., N. Y. C. RE. 4-5188 or CI. 7-6000.

THE FENMORE
For a month or longer, clean, cool and well-serviced, furnished apartment homes at less than hotel rates
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APARTMENTS TO LET

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3-room apartment, excellent location; $50. CAPitol 3883, evenings or Sunday.

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BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsborough St. KEN. 0848. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston—Custom Gowns, Suits. Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

CATSKILLS, Lordville, N. Y., on Delaware River—Season rentals, 3 bedroom house, bath, screened porch, $200; 4-room bungalow, fireplace, screened porch, $100; 3-room bungalow, $75; ideal boating, fishing, bathing. W. B. MAXWELL, 420 Memorial Dr., Cambridge, Mass.

CHEBEAGUE ISLAND, ME.—Balcony lodge, 4 rooms, additional cabins, furnished; ocean view; woods; secluded; references. Box W-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

COTTAGE for rent on shore of Long Pond, Henniker, N. H.; good fishing and boating; everything furnished; $200 from June 1 to Oct. 31. MILDRED MALLORY, Henniker, N. H.

NEAR ANNAPOLIS—Cottage on water for rent; unusual building site for sale. Box 10, 401 Title Building, Baltimore, Md.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

YOUNG married man coming to Boston for summer to attend summer school wants home for his wife and himself in exchange for capable experienced domestic service. Box X-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

FARMS FOR SALE

33 ACRES with running brook, small pool, artesian well, bubbling springs, open fields, hill top view, five-room house, two-car garage, ¼ mile from Bronx Parkway; sell all or part. K. Doner, Ossining, New York.

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CHAIRS FOLDING CHAIRS—Sell—Rent Banquet and Bridge Tables
Phone Trowbridge 7823 Pettingill & Fear
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COAT RACKS, RENT AND SELL
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27 Haymarket Sq., Boston CAP. 3633

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BAR HARBOR, Maine—Rent for season, 10-room house near shore, 5 miles from village; 3 baths, electric range and refrigerator; garage for 3 cars. Leon L. Smith, Portland, Maine, R. F. D No 4.

FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS

WELLESLEY HILLS, Mass.—25,000 ft. building lot, improved street, one half mile sta., 20c per ft. Box V-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Swartz Brothers; store your furs with a reliable furrier; 2% valuation; repairing and remodeling. 830 Mass Ave. Kir. 1709

GIFT SHOPS

GIFTS, BRIDGE ACCESSORIES, COSTUME JEWELRY, GREETING CARDS, NEEDLEWORK, NOTIONS
THE HIGHLAND GIFT SHOP
1795 Washington St., Braintree Highlands, Mass.

LEXINGTON (MASS.) ARTCRAFT SHOP
Gifts in Hand-Wrought Aluminum and Copper
Malcolm Bunker, Craftsman

HELP WANTED

NURSE—For child one year and half old; experience required, training not necessary; age 25-40; must have references. Write Box S-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study, experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State License. 12 Mason Terrace, Long. 1090.

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51 Buchanan St. 5-room bungalow, oil heat, fireplace, garage. SOM. 8693-W.

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SUBLET for summer; Dover countryside; attractive, furnished 4-room house; fireplace; garage; $35. Phone KENmore 5674 evenings.

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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing HERBERT A SIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston.

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Delightful vacation place in the Litchfield Hills; unusual game room, tennis, lake sports. Folder, MR. and MRS. E. F. ENGLE, Mgrs.

AVAILABLE, two rooms for gentlemen; spacious country home; overlooking golf course; paying guest basis, $70 monthly; references. Write Box H-27, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

CAMP TO-LOA Miller Place on L. I. Sound, only 55 miles from N. Y.; beautiful country sloping to private beach; ideal for rest and study; all sports; open for Decoration Day week-end through June, $25.00 weekly. L. F. MAYERSON, 601 W. 113th St., N. Y. City. CA. 8-4696.

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QUIET home atmosphere, pleasant rooms, good beds, excellent food, shady lawn with chairs and hammock; 10 minutes ride Old Silver Beach; rates $15-$18. MRS. RITCHIE'S INN, Cataumet, Mass.

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PRINTING—Every description, helpful and economical service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E 16th St New York City Algonquin 4-6147.

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BROOKLINE, MASS.—A few small rooms in first class guest house, with meals; parking; $9-$12 per week. Write Box T-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., 8 South Morris Ave. (near beach)—Refined home; comfortable rooms; reasonable rates. E. N. DARNALL.

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N. Y. C., Claremont Ave., 200 (Apt. 62)—Large, bright, single bedrooms, $5.00; close Riverside; all transportation; evenings. MO. 2-2654.

N. Y. C., 1356 Madison Ave.—Clean, light, singles; water; front; suitable 2; $6.50 up; elevator, kitchen privilege. Telephone Boice.

N. Y. C., 541 West 113th (Apt. 3-E)—Rooms, kitchen privileges, elevator, telephone; quiet; small with water, $4 up.

ROXBURY, Mass.—Large, comfortable rooms in private home; quiet location, convenient to car line; breakfast if desired. 6 Burton Ave. Tel. Hig. 7922.

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ROYAL SHOE REPAIR
271 Mass. Ave., near Westland Ave. (Boston) Expert Workmanship. Hat Cleaning.

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OFFICE man, experienced, reliable, orders, inventories, billing, correspondence, details. Write Box R-19, Suite 1550, 900 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

POSITION wanted by experienced soda fountain man; will take any position. Somerset 3911-M (Mass.).

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

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EXPERIENCED WAITRESS— Refined, intelligent, desires position summer resort; go anywhere. Write Box G-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

RESPONSIBLE WOMAN—Wishes position as Receptionist in office; filing; mail-order clerk; small shop; any right activity. Write Box A-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SECRETARY, companion, good disposition, willing to assist with housework. Box P-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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TAILORED to fit in smart fabrics; draperies, upholstery and repairs; reasonable. HOWARD K. HEATH, 123 W. 64th St., N.Y.C. En 2-1560.

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WADING RIVER, North Shore, L. I.—Rent well furnished three-room bungalow; screened porch, improvements; mile to beach; overlooks Sound; reasonable. DeBAUN, 402 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WADING RIVER, L. I.—Rent furnished bungalow; one large room; canvas porch bedroom; large screened porch; mile to beach. DeBAUN, 402 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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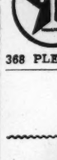

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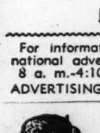

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ARLINGTON
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WALTHAM
433 Moody Street
MALDEN
147 Pleasant Street
QUINCY
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THE SHOP UNIQUE
651 Mass. Avenue, Arlington
and
THE FIRESIDE GIFT SHOP
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Gifts for Every Occasion Selected From World's Best Markets
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MASSACHUSETTS

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Quality Flowers
Superior Service
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- *A Perfect Cheese Product*

Just Heat and Serve
SPECIAL ½ PT. JAR 29c
16 oz. Jar 57c—32 oz. $1.05
Edwin R. Sage
HARVARD SQUARE
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'blue coal'
Coke - Cleercoal - Wood
CONCORD COAL & WOOD CO.
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Capital $1,000,000
Surplus .....$ 590,000
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CANTON NEEDHAM
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QUINCY
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

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Save Yourself Tire Trouble
With
LEE TIRES
See Me for a Good Buy
Save Dollars NOW
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Bamboo Porch Screens, 5', 6', 7'
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The New Ford V8 on Display
Authorized Sales and Service
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MASSACHUSETTS

FITCHBURG (Continued)

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RED & WHITE PINEAPPLE
Golden Slices, large can..... 21c
Salad Sticks, can..... 17c
Juice, 46-ounce can..... 31c

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Tel. 848

WALTER R. ILLIG
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Delco-Frigidaire Heating and Cooling
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We wish to show you our Royal Worsted and Smart Gaberdine Suits
Feature Prices $22 and $29.50
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All Kinds
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HENRY D. PACKARD, *Agent*
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THE GASOLINE GARDEN
"Under the Red Tile Roof"
GREEN AND DREWETT
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Are Your Tires Safe?
Try Our NORWALK 5 FULL PLY SAF-T-TIRES
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Member American Institute of Decorators
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Meats Groceries Provisions
Including those GROCERIES NATIONALLY ADVERTISED
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MORSE ACTS
to Stimulate Recovery
With Lower Prices
THIS SEASON'S STOCKS OF SUITS and TOPCOATS
Reduced to
19.75—27.75—37.75
NICHOLS and MORSE CO.

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The Weldon Beauty Salon
offers you the newest in a Spring Permanent, with the smart becoming "up-trend," styled individually for you. They are delightful! Very moderately priced.
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Offers the Best at the Lowest Possible Prices
REFRIGERATED VEGETABLES
CHOICE MEATS—NATIVE POULTRY and EGGS
Distributors S. S. PIERCE CO. GROCERIES
You might as well enjoy the Best.
Hing. 0091—0092

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Household Specialties, HOTPOINT Ranges and Refrigerators and Appliances. B. P. S. Paints and Varnishes.
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Take the NATURAL way for foot comfort and style. Wear Natural Bridge shoes. Instantly you feel the difference.
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163 HIGH STREET
Superior Shoe Repairing

SUITS AND TOPCOATS
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Over 1000 Garments to Select From
Dunbar-Murray, Inc.
HIGH AT SUFFOLK STREETS
Holyoke's Popular Store for Men and Boys

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Seeds and Garden Tools of all kinds
also
VIGORO
and Other Fertilizers
All at Prices to Suit Your Pocketbook
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Hardware Corporation
582 Essex Street 25 Broadway
—Dial 5115—
WHITE is RIGHT in Footwear
Agents in Lawrence, Mass., for
Treadeasy, W. B. Coon and Enna Jettick Shoes for Women
GEO. LORD & SON
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MASSACHUSETTS

LAWRENCE (Continued)

Store Your
FURS
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Cherry & Webb's
Certified Cold Fur Storage Vaults
Located right on the premises
Lowest rates prevailing

Lovely Mahogany Tables
For Bridal Gifts
$5.95 and up
E. C. Stiegler & Co.
170-180 COMMON STREET
LAWRENCE, MASS.

Real Estate and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

For MEMORIAL DAY
We Specialize in
Bouquets, $1.00 up
and
Baskets, $2.00
Swan-Dobson Floral Co.
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Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
Used Cars with an O. K. that counts
COMPLETE SERVICE on all makes of cars
Authorized GULF Dealer
39 BEDFORD STREET LEX. 1000

PARTRIDGE'S
ICE CREAM and FANCY ICES
Bakery Goods, Oatmeal Bread a Specialty—Plain and Salted Nuts, Confectionery.
1709 Mass. Ave Tel. Lex. 0840

Dresses—Suits—Coats
Hubrite Informals.....$1.95 to $7.95
Town and Cottage.....$3.95
Vanity Fair Hosiery...79c-$1.00-$1.15
Bias Strait Slips.....$2.00
Miss Mclean's Specialty Shop
1839 MASS. AVE., Opp. Arcade

"Quality Foods at a Saving"
R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
Genuine 1938 Spring Lamb—Leg and Loin.....lb. 29c
Large Juicy Sweet Florida Oranges, Doz. 25c
Genuine Lemon Sole.....lb. 27c
Holland Roll Butter.....2-lb. Roll 67c
Manzanilla Stuffed Olives, (Large 8½-oz. Glass Pails) each 25c
1770 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

Bateman's
1785 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
TEL. LEX. 0223
Bathing suits and sport togs have arrived, in a variety of styles and materials. Make your selection while stocks are complete.

LOWELL

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
This Store for Thrifty People
LOWELL'S BIGGEST, BUSIEST and BEST STORE

Morse & Beals FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK STREET
Phone 4400

CHERRY & WEBB'S
Our Collection of
Graduation Frocks
is at its enchanting best now. Enjoy the benefit of an early selection.
Girls and Junior Dept., Third Floor

LYNN

FLOWERS
For Memorial Day
William Miller & Sons
1888 Florists 1938
884 WESTERN AVENUE, LYNN
BREAKERS 1560
"We Solicit Your Patronage"

SPRAGUE, BREED, STEVENS & NEWHALL INC.
Breakers 3400
Let the RED ARROW FLEET deliver your FUEL!

Whyte's
Enterprise Laundry, Inc.
Launderers and Cleaners
83-87 WILLOW STREET - LYNN, MASS.

Enna Jettick
White Shoes for Women
HIGGINS
102 Pleasant St., Malden Tel. 1487
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

LYNN (Continued)

Sale!
VOILE CURTAINS
Made very full with narrow ruffle edged with picoting. Fine quality voile. Top finished with cornice valance. Ready to hang.
89c Pair
Goddard Bros
Market Street Breakers 3737

Dyer's Auto School
Established 1927
Competent, Courteous Instruction
A Safe Place to send your Loved Ones to Learn to Drive
52 Exchange Street Malden 3030

ROY'S PLUMBING SHOP
First-Class Work by Skilled Workers
397 HIGHLAND AVENUE
Office and Shop, Mal. 1552—Res., Mal. 2496
Plumbing and Heating
Stove and Furnace Repairing
We are Agents for Crane Conservoil Oil Burners.

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Choice selection of Beautiful and Useful Gifts to please the Bride
ARTHUR STERN
Diamond Merchant & Jeweler
UNION COR. BUFFUM STREET

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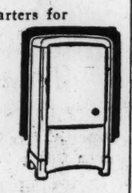
454 Main St., Malden
Malden Headquarters for
Kelvinator
Electric Refrigerators
Priced as Low as $119.95



No Money Down
Easy Weekly or Monthly Payments
Jones Stores Curtain Shop
A New Modern Display of
CURTAINS, DRAPERIES
at most attractive prices.
Curtains Made to Your Special Order.
THE JONES STORES
MALDEN MELROSE

HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Hall's Market
73-77 Pleasant Street Tel. Mal. 0563

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BIRDS EYE
Choice Meats, Fish, Fruit, Vegetables
Monarch and Hatchet Canned Goods
COR. MAIN and E. MAIN ST. Tel. 152

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Fine Foods at Right Prices
Meats, Poultry, Fruits
Vegetables and Groceries
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Fresh Bread and Pastry from Our Own Ovens

Weeks The Florist
Flowers for All Occasions
Stevens St. Tel. 1711

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HI-HEAT COAL
More Heat Per Dollar
USE LESS COSTS LESS
Send for Circular
GLENDALE COAL CO.
TEL. CHAS. 0800

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Holden's Taxi
MELROSE
2700
1 Passenger—25c 2-4 Passengers—35c
Anywhere in Melrose
7 A. M. UNTIL MIDNIGHT

New Spring Styles in
Shoes
shown by
FEARER BROS.
535 Main St. Tel. 2613-W

F. A. Pratt Co.
(W. H. Fellows, Prop.)
Established 1890
Furniture and Piano Movers
Local and Long Distance
All Goods Insured in Transit
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Office: 6 Eastman Place Tel. 1016

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New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

OLIVER E. HAWES CO.
Groceries, Meats and Fish
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
415 Franklin St. Phones 3400-1-2-3

MASSACHUSETTS

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"Lights at the Heights"
Needham 0651 Highland Ave.
SUNOCO
Regular gas price
Tel-NEE-0330
RIMMELE'S MARKET
FOOD SPECIALISTS
with prices that appeal
ASK FOR OUR WEEKLY LIST

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N. E. Coke Contracts
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Price Protection—Save Money
WHETTON'S
904 Great Plain Ave. Need. 0967

Stuyvesant's
Ready-to-Serve Foods
Cooked Meats—Special Breads — Salads — Domestic and Imported Cheese.
Rare Imported Goods
Theatre Block
Open Sundays

New Spring Permanents and Finger Waves
ADAPTED TO YOUR TYPE
HELEN'S SALON
Authorized Harper Method Shop
905 Great Plain Avenue
For Appointment, Telephone Need. 0570

JASPER C. WARWICK
Formerly with
Jordan Marsh Co.
Upholstering
Cabinet Work and Refinishing
Mattresses and Cushions Made Over
Window Shades Venetian Blinds
Linoleum Estimates Free
114 NEWELL AVE. Need. 1843-W

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Decoration Day marks a new high in Wing values.
Home Furnishings
"Ready to Wear"
Novelties you'll love

790 Purchase Street

Gulf Hill Dairy
Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St. New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk Buttermilk Heavy Cream Ice Cream
Luncheon Dinner Afternoon Tea Fancy Pastries Schrafft's Candies

Perry THE FLORIST
Flowers for Memorial Day
72 Spring St., next Y. W. C. A. Bldg.

BUSH & CO., Inc.
J. T. CHAMPION, *Mgr.*
Cleaners and Dyers
512 Pleasant St. Tel. 3790—3791

J. E. Michaud & Co.
INCORPORATED
Clothiers and Furnishers
240 Union St., New Bedford, Mass.

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

Parsons Laundry Co., Inc.
New Bedford's Finest Laundry
TELEPHONE 5000

NEWTON

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Marion's Shoppe
Ladies'
SILK and COTTON DRESSES
HOSIERY GLOVES BAGS
Full Line of Infants' and Children's Wear
301 CENTRE ST. 302 BELMONT ST.
NEW. NO. 6116 BELMONT

GABRIELEEN
Lanolin Oil Process Permanent Wave
Other Permanents priced from $5
Special Oil Shampoo and Test Curls with Every Permanent.
Meredith Beauty Studio
392 CENTRE ST. NEW. NO. 1829

Moore and Moore, Inc.
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PAINTS
HOUSEHOLD GOODS
RADIOS
361 Center St. New. No. 8072

NEWTON—Auburndale

Henry L. Sawyer
HARDWARE
PITTSBURGH Paints Products
28A Lincoln Street, Newton Highlands
2088A Commonwealth Ave., Auburndale
322 Walnut St., Newtonville
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEWTON CENTER

LUTHER PAUL CO.
FUEL OILS
WILLIAMS
OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Cen. New. 0590

Fiske's
OF HARVARD SQUARE
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Announce Their Opening
833 and 835 BEACON STREET
NEWTON CENTER
Maintaining their high standard in Candy, Ice Cream, Luncheon, Tea, Dinner

FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NEWTONVILLE

Paramount Market
INCORPORATED
Tel. New. No. 3260 for the World's Finest Foods at Popular Prices
319 WALNUT STREET

Saunders Shops
334 WALNUT STREET
Ladies' Hosiery, Undergarments, Corsets, Washable Dresses, Silk Dresses, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Neckwear, Gifts, Greeting Cards.
Agents for "Vanity Fair" and "Van Raalte" Hosiery and Undergarments

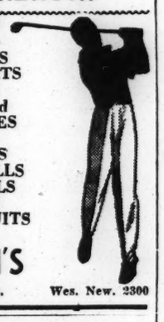
"A Shade Better"
Newton Awning Co.
Manufacturers of
AWNINGS
WINDOW SHADES
VENETIAN BLINDS
SCREENS
861-865 Washington Street
New No. 4853

STAR MARKET CO.
Genuine Spring Young Lamb, 5 to 6 lbs. up, 33c lb.
Broilers—Meaty—Very Tasty, 29c lb.
304 Walnut St. New. No. 8400

POTTED PLANTS
CUT FLOWERS
for Memorial Day
EASTMAN'S FLOWER SHOP
346 WALNUT STREET
NEW. NO. 5619

Ruane Flowers
Rock Gardens Built
77 Walnut St. New. No. 0600

WEST NEWTON



NEWTON SPORTS-QUARTERS
POLO SHIRTS
SLACKS
SPORT and GOLF SHOES
TENNIS RACQUETS
TENNIS BALLS
GOLF BALLS
JANTZEN BATHING SUITS
BARRON'S
West Newton Sq. Wes. New. 2300

PITTSFIELD

Smart New
WHITE SHOES for Summer
JACK O'LANTERN SHOES
for Boys and Girls
WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
190 North Street

Pickles
White Rose Sweet Mixed sweet G[illegible]
— Sweet Onions — Sweet Cross Cut — Chow Chow.
12 oz. Jar 23c
Kelsey's Great Market
"Truly a Great Place to Trade"

Follwell Greenhouses
Seedlings and Plants for Your Garden
Flowers for Decoration Day
Edgewood Road Tel. 8081

Coffee Tavern Shop
Well-cooked food at reasonable prices. We do not sell alcoholic beverages.
140 SOUTH STREET

ENGLAND BROTHERS
Suburban Days Sale
Savings Throughout the Store

E. F. Fish Bakery
289 NORTH STREET
QUALITY BREAD
AND
BAKERY PRODUCTS

IF IT'S MADE OF SHEET METAL . . . WE MAKE IT
L. C. LATIMER
SHEET METAL WORKS
Also Plumbing and Heating
50 GROVE ST. DIAL 2-3733

When You
Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

Flowers for Decoration Day
DIAL 5944

ENGELMAN'S FLORISTS, INC.
14 SOUTH STREET

Another Shipment of
INDIA PRINTS
at One-Half to One-Third Regular Prices
Holden & Stone Co.

Sherwin-Williams Paints and Varnishes
Imperial Wallpapers
JACK ROSE, Inc.
78 West Street Tel. 5667

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OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

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Happy Little Engine

A Story for Children

"Chug-a-chug! Ding-dong-ding!" The Happy Little Engine nosed its way out of the city roundhouse for its day's run into the country.

Every day this same Happy Little Engine pulled out of the same city roundhouse. Every day the Happy Little Engine ran through the country past Farmer Brown's gate where Big Red Rooster flapped his noisy wings and crowed—"Cock-a-doodle-doo-oo! How are you?"—as the Happy Little Engine ran whizzing by.

Then past Grandma White's little snug house under the tall pine trees. Soft-eyed Mooly-Cow always came to look over the white bars of the pasture fence and wave a friendly ear back and forth when she saw Happy Little Engine coming down the track.

"Moo-oo! How are you?" Soft-eyed Mooly-Cow always lifted her head a little to call.

Down the track a way Star-Nose, the black mare with the white patch between her eyes, would run along the fence, then stand at the last corner and neigh in a little call that ran down the scale.

"Ee-ee-e-e-e! How fast you can run, Happy Little Engine."

"Chug-a-chug! Ding-dong-ding!" Happy Little Engine answered them all.

Every day, every day, it all happened just the same over and over again.

But today as the Happy Little Engine nosed its way out of the city roundhouse somehow things seemed different. Happy Little Engine could tell the minute its wheels began turning on the shiny tracks. There was a softness in the air after the first rain. There was an extra warm feeling about the sun along Happy Little Engine's shiny black back.

"Chug-a-chug! Ding-dong-ding!" Happy Little Engine hurried along wondering what it could be. The world along the track was green from the rain. Once in a while Happy Little Engine could see yellow dots in the grass.

"Dandelions! Ding-dong-ding! Ding-dong-ding! It must be spring," sang Happy Little Engine as it went on down the track.

Soon Happy Little Engine looked up to see Grandma White's tiny house under the pine trees ahead. Yes, there was Soft-eyed Mooly-Cow. But this morning Soft-eyed Mooly-Cow wasn't standing by the fence. Her head was going up and down in a strange busy fashion. There was something standing beside her. Happy Little Engine hurried to see.

"Ding-dong-ding!" Happy Little Engine sang on its way down the

There Stood Soft-Eyed Mooly Cow With Her Little Calf

track. Then it let out two puffs of surprise.

For there beside Soft-eyed Mooly-Cow was a wobbly little calf with its mother's soft brown eyes.

"Ding-dong-ding! It must be spring," called Happy Little Engine.

"Chug-a-chug!" Down the track Happy Little Engine hurried to tell Star-Nose all about it. But there never came a chance. Long before Happy Little Engine reached the fence Star-Nose was giving her little down-the-scale neigh.

"Ee-ee-e-e! Look, Happy Little Engine! See what I have."

Of course Happy Little Engine did look. And there beside Star-Nose was a colt quite as wobbly, quite as long-legged as the little calf had been. And was Star-Nose proud! Up and down went her head as though to ask, "What do you think of that?"

"Ding-dong-ding! It surely is spring!" answered Happy Little Engine.

Happy Little Engine thought about it all day long. By the time it reached the city round-house that night, Happy Little Engine knew things had seemed different that morning.

"Ding-dong-ding!" sang Happy Little Engine just before it turned into the round-house door, "Welcome, Spring!"

House Cleaning

I cleaned ma attic out today—
An' what a heap I throwed away!
Dat rubbish cluttered up de place
A-crowdin' good stuff from de space.
Massy! it 'pears to me I ought
To clean out every rubbish thought—
Dat's house cleanin' I mus' begin
I 'specs angels to come in!

—Minny M. H. Ayers

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

[Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

A Weighty Subject: With this only as a hint, it should not be too difficult to solve today's cryptogram:

WEIGHTYG SAB'C DEHIGAC SWF JAKYG LHTN IKSAC WC STDG WC JHSAB'C DEHIGAC, IGA DHBIABIC HL IGAKN OHDPAIC TCTWEEF JAKYG STDG EACC IGWB IGA DHBIABIC HL JHSAB'S GWBQZWYC.

Letter Addition

The 10 letters in this letter-division problem, when properly arranged, will spell a 10-letter word, the letters of which, in that order, represent the digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 0. But, try solving it arithmetically:

BAG
ROUND
CRACK
BDKAKN

Letter Juggling

This is shared by a Los Angeles reader. Four different words—one of them listed as obsolete—may be formed from the 5 letters given below. Use all 5 letters in each words:

MPSAL

What Is the Number?

Four times a certain number, diminished by 12.07, equals twice the number increased by 1.13. What is the number?

Ten "Stones"

Can you correctly define, in accordance with the example checked, the 10 "stones" listed below?

1	milestone	a kind of peach	
2	grindstone	sulphur	
3	hailstone	a marker	1
4	freestone	part of an arch	
5	gladstone	fireside	
6	brimstone	var. of granite	
7	turnstone	traveling bag	
8	keystone	frozen rain	
9	moorstone	a shore bird	
10	hearthstone	for sharpening	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Daily Anecdote

Fitting Reproof

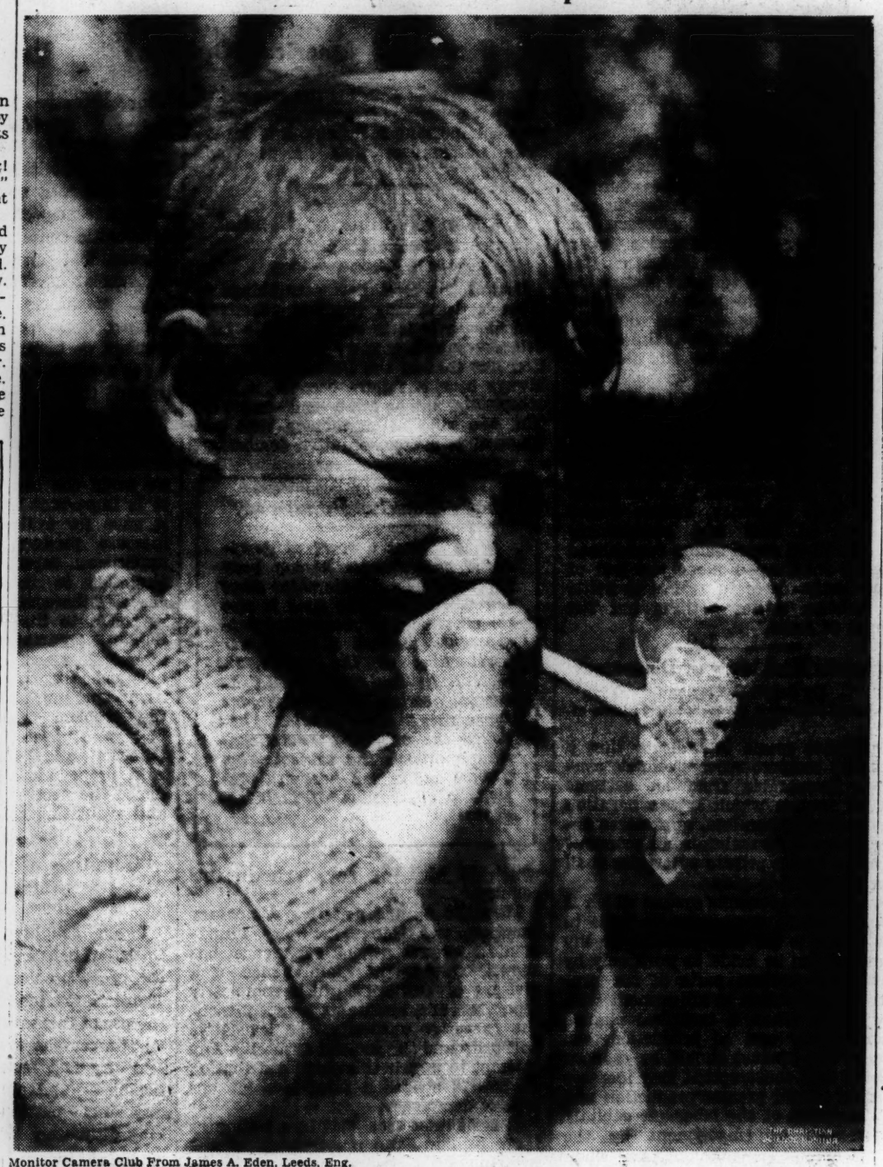
Like many wise men who have followed him, Agesilaus II, king of ancient Sparta, had little respect for orators who chose small matters for lengthy or elaborate discourses.

Once when a man had commended a certain orator for magnifying trifles into grandiose speeches, Agesilaus retorted, "I do not think that shoemaker a good workman who makes a great shoe for a little foot."

Worth Knowing

Motion picture theaters in the United States number about 17,000 and have an aggregate seating capacity of 10,720,000 persons.

?—Write Your Own Caption—?



Monitor Camera Club From James A. Eden, Leeds, Eng.

Readers Are Invited to Submit Suitable Titles for This Picture; and on Friday, June 3, the Best 10, Together With Names of Senders, Will Be Published on This Page. Captions Should Not Exceed Seven Words, and Should Be Addressed to Daily Features Editor—A Postal Card Will Serve

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Drusilla

We learn from the 24th chapter of Acts that the Apostle Paul was imprisoned at Caesarea at the instance of Felix, procurator of Palestine; and that after a while he was called before Felix himself and his wife Drusilla and was invited to speak "concerning the faith in Christ" (Acts 24:24).

Hearing the Apostle's forthright pronouncements concerning the necessity of "righteousness" and "temperance" and the approach of "judgment," Felix "trembled" (verse 25). The reaction of Drusilla, however, is not recorded. Her father was King Herod Agrippa the First, who is said to have brought about the execution of "James the brother of John" (Acts 12:1f.), one of the twelve apostles; and from this we may assume that Drusilla would not be inclined to favor the Apostle Paul. She is expressly described as "a Jewess" (Acts 24:24), though she had trespassed the laws of Judaism by marrying Felix, a Gentile.

Quotation for Today

HAVE a heart that never hardens, a temper that never tires, a touch that never hurts.—DICKENS.

Brevities

Punch ©: A box was recently found at a London terminus with a hammer and sickle painted on it in red. It was taken of course to the Left Luggage Office.

San Francisco Chronicle: A human interest sketch of Bergen, the ventriloquist, ascribes his sensational success to endless practice. That, and a stiff upper lip.

Washington Post: A Western dean says the average man can tell all he knows in two hours. Yes, and when the two hours are up, the a. m. sets in talking about women or politics.

Toronto Star: If all goes well, the quintuplets will soon have a million dollars. The mintuplets!

Detroit News: As Franco completes that march to the sea again for each edition, one can only surmise that the tide is going out.

St. Louis Star-Times: Yet people who really know New York say they have found queer little restaurants where one can get American food.

Milwaukee Journal: The high court affirms the citizen's right to pass out handbills. As long as no one is compelled to read same, it is a smashing triumph for civil liberty.

In Lighter Vein

Frail

"Wot's all this about Mrs. A. 'aving 'er hexpenses paid to the seaside?"

"That's right. She's going as a delegate from the guild."

"Delegate, hindeed! She ain't arf as delegate as me."—Pearson's.

Of Course Not

On my old typewriter the line of keys at the top
Spelled that grand old word, ever fresh to me, "qwertyuiop."
But the makers of my new machine have spoiled the thing with "qwertyuiop¼."
They hadn't orter.

—Punch (c).

To Make Sure

A sergeant was training a bunch of raw recruits on the rifle range.

At 100 yards every one of them missed the target. At 50 yards the result was the same. He moved them up to the 25-yards range, and still not a bullet hit the target.

Enraged, the sergeant shouted: "Fix bayonets; charge!"—Tit-Bits.

An Honest Firm at Last

The professor had called at nine shops in town for his lost walking-stick and had found it in the tenth.

"Thank you so much indeed," he beamed, as he took possession of it. "Do you know, this must be one of the few honest places in town? I've called at nine shops already and in each I was told that they hadn't got it."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

The Longer the Quicker

"How long does it take you to prepare one of your speeches?" asked a friend of President Wilson.

"That depends on the length of the speech," answered the President. "If it is a 10-minute speech, it takes me all of two weeks to prepare it; if it is a half hour speech, it takes me a week; if I can talk as long as I want to, it requires no preparation at all. I am ready now."

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Rank of Motions to Commit

Question: Has a motion to "refer back" a question to the board the same rank as a reference to a committee?

Answer: Whether in committing a question originally, or recommitting it, a motion referring it to the board would take a higher rank than a motion referring it to a committee. Thus, if a motion were made that a question be referred to a special committee, while it is pending—that is, before the vote is taken—a motion that it be referred to a standing committee would take precedence of it. Likewise, while both these were pending, a motion to refer the question to the board would take precedence over both.

If the vote referring the matter to the board were affirmative, the question would be settled and the other motions would fall. If the vote on referring it to the board should be negative, the question would revert to the motion referring it to the standing committee, and so on.

Oneness

I join myself today—
To the virtue of heaven, of the light of the sun,
Of the whiteness of snow, the force of fire,
The swiftness of lightning, the speed of the wind,
The depth of the sea,
The stability of the earth,
The firmness of rocks.

From the Gaelic.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Clothes Keep Us Warm?

If we wished to be very strict about it, we might say that clothing, having no heat in itself, cannot and does not keep us warm. All that clothing can hope to accomplish is to act as an insulator, obstructing the passage of heat and cold.

Our bodies are something on the order of animated stoves. The fuel used is the food we eat, and the heat comes from its combustion and conversion into energy. Our clothing merely helps to minimize the escape of this heat, and to prevent the inflow of cold from outside.

In the winter, we put storm windows and weather stripping on our houses, to conserve the heat from our furnace, for it isn't practicable to try to heat the whole out-of-doors.

We wear clothes for the same reason. Instead of attempting to warm up the air in the room or in the whole out-of-doors with our body-stove, we just warm the little layer of air between our flesh and our clothing.

It has been asked, as a sort of puzzle problem: If they were all made of the same material, which would keep us warmer, three shirts,

or one shirt three times as thick? The answer is that three shirts would be warmer.

The reason for this is that still air is not a good conductor of heat. That is the chief advantage of storm windows. Between the two layers of glass there is a layer of "dead" air which strongly resists the escape of the inside heat or the entrance of the outside cold.

Wearing three shirts at once results in surrounding ourselves with three layers of air. These air garments are actually more effective in protecting us from the cold than the cloth garments are. That is why three shirts are warmer than one shirt three times as thick; for with one shirt, whatever its thickness, there is only one protective layer of air.—W. P. Keasbey.

Jest a Minute

"The fine is $5 for parking in front of a fire plug and 10 cents amusement tax for sucking your thumb."

Count on the Neighbors

Newton, Iowa

"Children, please do hurry!" Mrs. Elmer Trusler called up the stairway of the old farm home near here, as she tied a print apron over her suit. Picking up a fork, she turned the bacon sizzling in a skillet on the kerosene stove by the window.

She'd have to go to town today to see the farm agent about help to get the oats seeded. If the oats weren't sown before many days, it would be too late. Everything had been at a standstill since she had been widowed—just two weeks before.

Cars were whizzing by on the highway beyond the windbreak. Then a tractor roared into the farm yard, and the noise became louder and louder. Peering out of the window, she stared at a string of tractors coming up the driveway! Mechanically she counted them—eleven sputtering machines, with huge rubber tires. Someone knocked on the door.

"Where'd Elmer put his seed oats?" the overall-clad farmer asked as he pushed his felt hat back on his sandy hair. "These fellows figure on getting that seventy seeded today."

"Why—in the granary—it isn't locked. But—"

He was gone. Soon the tractors were crawling across the rolling field, pulling harrows and seeders. Then automobiles began to arrive, and women with filled baskets hurried up the walk.

In a few hours the 70-acre tract was seeded, and "there'll be more help where this came from," the grinning farmers, 32 in all, assured her, as they sat at long improvised plank tables bearing a real threshing time dinner. Joking women bustled about refilling dishes with steaming meat and potatoes, pouring hot drinks, cutting huge pies, etc.

When the late afternoon sunshine streamed in the kitchen window, they were gone, leaving a miracle behind. Or, was it a miracle? Her mouth quivered as she remembered what Elmer often said, "Things can't be hopeless when you can count on the neighbors—and you always can."

Caption Contest

Monitor Camera Club From R. O. Taeger, Topeka, Kansas

The following captions have been selected as the best 10 submitted for the Camera Club picture published on this page on May 6:

"Asleep at the Wheel"
Clara Belle Mitchell, Dayton, Ohio.
A. W. Wentworth, Lowell, Mass.
Edwin A. Smith, Stamford, Conn.
Nelle M. Riggs, Vancouver, Washington.
Elizabeth E. Geiger, W. Hartford, Conn.
Antoinette Babson, Chicago.

"Keeping His Shoulder to the Wheel"
Mrs. Olive Rice, Longmeadow, Mass.
Walter D. Hammar, Chicago.

"Tired Fellows"
Charles H. Robbins, Tampa, Fla.
Thomas H. Pagenhart, Santa Cruz, Calif.

"Journey's End"
Mrs. Eleanor Greenland, Topeka, Kan.

"The Spokesman"
Isabella Crocker, San Francisco.

"Out of the Running"
Mrs. Laura G. Gunther, Midland Park, N. J.

"Industry at a Standstill"
L. Hayes, Elizabeth, N. J.

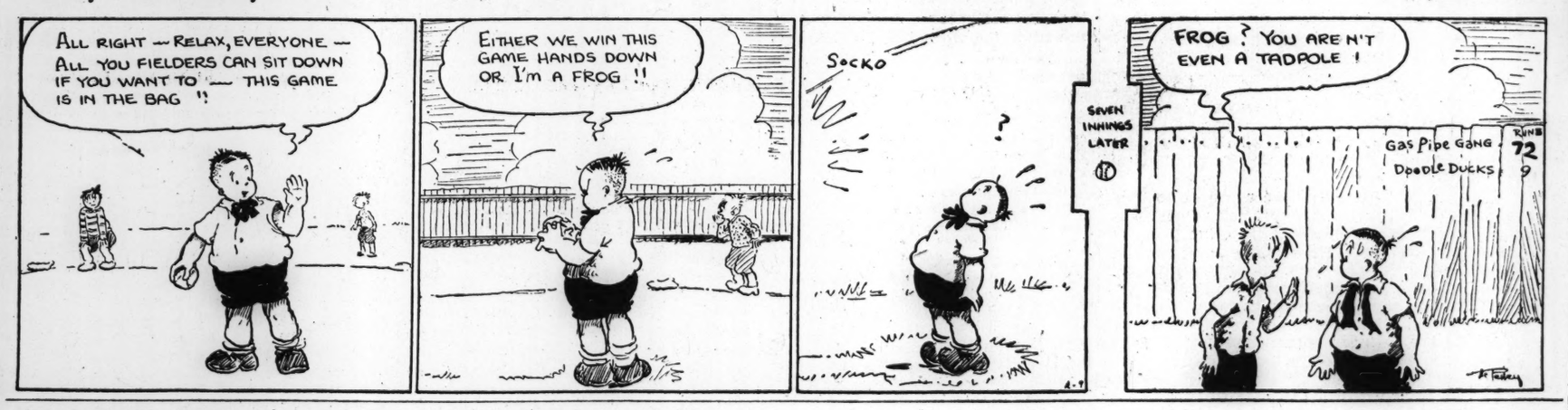
"Change Is Most Permanent"
L. G. Isaacson, Aberdeen, Wash.

"But I Go On Forever"
Mrs. Rena Y. Dublon, New York City.

"Down Memory's Lane"
Mrs. SaLeal G. Howenstein, Westmoreland, Calif.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Mighty Tubby*

By LE PELLEY


ALL RIGHT — RELAX, EVERYONE — ALL YOU FIELDERS CAN SIT DOWN IF YOU WANT TO — THIS GAME IS IN THE BAG !!
EITHER WE WIN THIS GAME HANDS DOWN OR I'm A FROG !!
SOCKO
SEVEN INNINGS LATER
FROG ? YOU ARE N'T EVEN A TADPOLE !
Gas Pipe Gang 72
Doodle Ducks 9

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*'Some Garden,' Says Snubs*

By CARMACK

This morning the Boss pulled a little radish, or something like that, out of the garden and took a bite of it—
"Yum! Yum!" he said - which made me wiggle for a sample —
"Ok, but I don't think you'll like it", he said as he handed me a bite—
Phooie! He was right! I didn't

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Although men's clothes may weigh four times as much as women's clothes, the contents of their pockets usually weigh much less than the contents of women's handbags.

Letter Addition: BACKGROUND.
1234567890.

Letter Juggling: Palma, psalm, lamps, plasm.

What Is the Number?: 6.6.

Ten "Stones": Milestone—a marker; grindstone—for sharpening; hailstone—frozen rain; freestone—a kind of peach; gladstone—traveling bag; brimstone—sulphur; turnstone—a shore bird; keystone—part of an arch; moorstone—variety of granite; hearthstone—fireside.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Peace by Quid Pro Quo?

AS SHREWD diplomacy will be required to bring the Anglo-Italian agreement into operation as was needed to get it drafted. This is the portent of events the last few days. Whatever gratitude Il Duce may feel toward Britain and France for their efforts on behalf of recognition for his African empire, is obviously of less importance than his determination to have his own way also in Spain.

Out of British anxiety to conclude an agreement with Italy, Premier Mussolini has been able to extract British support for two ventures condemned by world opinion, and not condoned by the British Government itself. The Chamberlain policy has been based on the assumption that Anglo-Italian relations could develop along lines of mutual trust. But it also has given serious attention to the Italian statement that no pact which did not become part of a wider agreement could endure. Hence the British pressure on France to reach terms with Italy, as the second step in a program which eventually should arrive at four-power appeasement, with Germany's signature also on the dotted line.

Perhaps it was not foreseen that Il Duce could use this plan for his own ends more readily than Britain could use it to cement peace in Europe. Or perhaps what was not foreseen was the tenacity of much French opinion which is attached to the cause of the Spanish Government because many Frenchmen see that cause as democracy's also. Hardly was it expected that Il Duce would state the case so bluntly as he did at Genoa when he implied that a French-Italian understanding could be purchased from Italy only at the price of French resignation to a fascistic government right on France's Pyrenean border.

But it is the unforeseeable with which any long-range program of peace by quid pro quo must be chiefly concerned. Il Duce appears to have avoided giving any real guarantees that he will do other than pursue his own interests regardless of the difficulties he may make for those who are trying to work with him. Will he be a more comfortable partner of Britain in the Mediterranean when—and if—an Insurgent victory in Spain gives him new strategic advantages on this British Empire "lifeline"?

Snow White and the Seven Cheeses

THE Monitor finds itself in a very difficult spot. We have just had a letter from a reader which demands a helpful answer. Here in his own words is his story:

"We've been eating cheese at our house lately. Quite a bit of cheese. In fact, the cheese-eater-in-chief at our house is ready to cry 'Enough.' It's good cheese, a mellow melange of cream and cottage cheese. With some embroidery of cherry preserves, it's great. And it's fresh; the milkman brings it. In fact, he brings it nearly every day.

"And that's the trouble. Cheese accumulates. It's no fun to raid the refrigerator and find glasses and glasses of cheese that should have been eaten. Why not stop the cheese? But that would stop the glasses. They are beautiful, big glasses, each with a picture of Snow White or one of the dwarfs, and on the other side a clever rime. The boy and girl at our house think of dwarfs only in sevens; none can be left out. Eight glasses for each set (counting Snow White) and one extra to make up for the Grumpy glass that got cracked—seventeen glasses of cheese!"

What shall we say? We hear Walt Disney's next big picture is going to be "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves."

Liquor Comes High

IF THE experience of Los Angeles is a criterion, the cities of the United States are paying a much larger bill for the prosecution and care of publicly intoxicated persons than before the repeal of prohibition. Roy Knox, director of the Los Angeles Bureau of Budget and Efficiency, reports:

Arrests for drunkenness increased from a total of 93,438 in the six years prior to repeal to 156,326 in the three years following repeal;

Cost of handling these cases increased from an average of $886,002 per year before repeal to a present average of $2,360,898;

Whenever the police ambulance or patrol siren sounds, one out of three times it is answering a call for which a drunken person is responsible, and the average cost per call is $45.

The city's total bill includes the cost of one-third of the police department; of trials; feeding, housing and clothing prisoners awaiting trial and after conviction; treatment of alcoholics and inebriates in public hospitals and clinics, damage to property and person, only a small part of which is footed by the taxpayers, and in certain cases maintenance of wives and children of jailed fathers.

Higher taxes on liquor will not alone solve such a problem, even though they make it more difficult for the family pay envelope to satisfy the drinker's appetite. Neither the cost nor the quality of liquor have a decisive bearing on the social results of its abuse. Obviously, from Los Angeles's experience, the degree of its availability is the controlling factor.

Making Intimidation a Crime

WHEN the National Labor Relations Act was passed, the provisions for enforcement were left entirely in the hands of the Federal circuit courts, the penalties for non-compliance being the usual ones for contempt of court after a board order had been reviewed and a citation issued. Now a trial is in progress in Kentucky which may confirm another and more direct legal method of protecting the rights of collective bargaining which were guaranteed under that act.

The Department of Justice is proceeding against twenty-two coal companies and their officers on charges of conspiracy to deprive Harlan County coal miners of the right to organize or join labor unions if they wished. The charges are based on evidence adduced to show the use of threats, murder, kidnaping and arson in a campaign to suppress self-organization. The Government asserts that this amounts to violation of an old statute which forbids conspiracy to deprive a person of rights guaranteed to him by the Constitution or federal laws. If the prosecution succeeds in establishing its charges and its reasoning, the case will rank as one of the most important in American labor history.

It is worth pointing out that if intimidation is a crime on one side it is a crime on the other; the statute that makes it a felony—if it does—to interfere with the right of free labor organization must be applicable also to interference with the right peacefully to pursue a business or occupation.

The fact is that there are already, and have been for some time, pretty adequate laws to deal with violence and intimidation when it can be proven on the part of labor organizers, as is indicated by the punishment of dynamiters in the recent steel strike. The Government, if it is to be an effective guardian of industrial peace and justice, must throw its weight against intimidation and violence by whomever practiced. The Harlan County trial holds out a prospect that a new weapon may have been forged for the protection of a right only recently recognized.

A Popular Front in Britain?

FRIENDS of the Labor Party in Britain are disturbed by the dog-in-the-manger attitude of the leaders who control its policy. It is hardly thinkable that the Labor Party, appealing to the country on a narrow party program of pure socialism, could, by itself, beat the National Government and secure an independent majority in Parliament. But it is by no means unthinkable that a victory could be won on a Popular Front appeal for social justice and democracy with all the more progressive forces co-operating.

But the National Executive of the Labor Party has actually gone so far as to rebuke Labor leaders who attended a joint conference of Socialists, Liberals and Left Conservatives, called to press the case of democracy in Spain; and has chosen this reason for issuing a manifesto decreeing that "the support of party members should be definitely withheld from movements which are bound to weaken the Party's organization and electoral power by association with other political bodies."

For a third of a century the Labor Party has adhered to its early resolve to build up its power independently, in preparation for the day when it will be returned to full power, capable of applying the undiluted program of Socialism. But today there are other matters about which Labor voters care. They are deeply concerned about the threat to democracy and the preservation of civil liberty. Here they have the same convictions and the same anxiety as Liberals, some Conservatives, and a very large body of unlabeled opinion which in the last resort turns the vote of the country this way or that.

To whom should such persons turn? They are not satisfied with the National Government; there is no effective Liberal Party in being.

If labor leaders were prepared to take a broader view and proclaim their willingness to co-operate with other progressive forces in the country in defense of fundamentals which are necessary to all of them, they might find a majority of the nation ready and anxious to put them in power. If on the other hand they persist in the old narrow exclusionist policy, the progressive forces will be divided as before, and Conservatives of the Right will be returned in a majority to Parliament though only a minority of the country may want them.

But the Labor Party has had a sharp reminder from its own friends in a decision taken at the annual conference of the Co-operative Party. The latter has declared in favor of a Popular Front, or to use its own words, a "United Peace Alliance." The views of the Co-operative Party are a pretty sound indication of average opinion among the working classes. On the manner in which it responds to this movement and adapts itself to the supreme needs of the day depends not only Labor's chances at the next General Election, but perhaps even its survival as one of the great parties which dominate politics in Britain.

ONE wonders if Herr Hitler has sent his recent host a gun-and-aircraft dispatch in preference to a bread-and-butter letter.

How to Improve Democracy

A Cross Section of American Opinion

"No Panacea but Patience"

By William Allen White
Editor, Emporia Gazette

There is no panacea for the ills of democracy but patience. In these hurrying days when catastrophic events are moving swiftly, about all democracy can do is to register earnest attention to the problem and trust to its leaders on the trial and error plan to make such solution as can be compromised out of the deeply diverse interests that honestly are affected by the solution. Unless democracy can afford to try and fail and learn from its failure and try again and then maybe fail but not so far, there is no hope for democracy in this world. Until striving, angry men, suffering under injustice on both sides of a controversy learn that when they turn to tyranny to bring justice it never comes quickly with efficiency. Justice comes only out of slow and evolutionary progress. When social action runs ahead of social thinking—I mean the will of the majority—force in trying to settle any problem settles nothing but the triumph of force.

Economic Machinery of Democracy

By Ralph E. Freeman
Professor of Economics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Experience seems to indicate that a strict and comprehensive economic control is inseparable from an extreme political control which is the negation of democracy. Therefore, to preserve democracy we must maintain an economic system in which private enterprise shall have considerable play.

How can an economic system which is compatible with democracy be made to work? That is the vital problem. In my opinion it can be made to work only by keeping the various parts of our productive organization in adjustment with each other. When a technical change permits lower cost of production, the price of the product should be reduced in order that consumption may increase and thus permit greater production and the absorption of the labor (or capital) thrown out of employment by the original change in technique. And when a diminution of demand lowers the selling price of a product below its cost, a contraction of output is required to lessen the supply being offered for sale and to restore the price to a remunerative level.

Flexibility of this sort (many other examples might be cited) is not easy to attain. It involves intelligence on the part of individual employers, employees and those in control of trade unions and corporations. It involves the avoidance of monopoly or the careful control of those monopolies that are deemed desirable. And where flexibility cannot be attained, because of the tendency of labor and capital to assume fixed and specialized forms, some sort of corrective or compensatory government action is required.

The mutual adjustment of parts that is necessary to the efficient operation of the economic machine will be easier if the main sources of maladjustment are removed. War is probably the greatest of these; it generates irregularities of output in important industries, and intensifies nationalism that breeds trade barriers.

Division of Authority Essential

By Frank Knox
Publisher, Chicago Daily News

One of the most necessary things to make a democracy function effectively and efficiently is to realize that a pure democracy in a country with a population like that of the United States, has always been a failure because it is so completely cumbersome and unwieldy. The one kind of democracy that can function is a representative democracy, which is what we have here in this country.

To make a representative democracy function, two things are very fundamental, as our whole experience has shown. One is the maintenance of a division of authority which completely separates, and maintains independently, the executive authority, the legislative authority and the judicial authority. Any attempt to impair this equal distribution of powers strikes a fatal blow at our type of democracy.

It is likewise true that in a nation as large as ours, the preservation of the principle of a federal union of sovereign states must be defended at all costs. Our most important liberties must not be entrusted to the hands of officials too remote from us. If we entrust all authority into one central place, in the hands of a small group, we are far more likely to lose our liberties than if they are preserved by our representatives in the forty-eight sovereign states who are near at hand and easily reached. The disposition to emasculate state power and augment central authority for the sake of greater efficiency, constitutes one of the gravest perils with which the American type of representative democracy is confronted.

We now have the oldest and most successful example of popular democracy the world has ever seen or ever known. It may be preserved for the future only if we appreciate the vital importance of these two principles—the principle of division of authority and the principle of the federal union of sovereign states.

"Let's Examine Democracy"

With almost a score of democratic governments having been superseded by dictatorships since the World War, the time is ripe for citizens of representative governments to seek a better understanding of the democratic system. In conjunction with its current series, "Let's Examine Democracy," the Monitor has polled the opinion of Americans who approach the subject from diverse angles and herewith presents a symposium of their responses.

More Effective Distribution Needed

By Clyde R. Miller
Associate Professor of Education, Columbia University

The authoritarianism of medieval times regarded questioning or analysis—the free play of ideas—as heresy. The democratic concept opened the way for science, and science made possible the spectacular development of our productive machinery. This development seemed best facilitated by the phenomena we know as capitalism—that is, up to a point. Since 1929, it has become evident that the democracy which created capitalism, with its emphasis of the profit motive, may be destroyed by continued emphasis of the profit motive. To avoid the breakdown of democracy, it is important now that the freedom it gave for evaluation of proposals to increase production of goods should apply now, especially, to evaluation of proposals to increase distribution of goods. Otherwise, there may be further reversion to the authoritarian type of human organization, so pronounced already in Germany and Italy. If democracy is to endure in America, more Americans must become concerned with the problem of evaluating proposals "for" and "against" more effective distribution. All of these will be associated with propagandas "for" and "against"; hence the necessity today for analyzing and evaluating conflicting propagandas.

"Counting of Noses" Inadequate

By Alfred M. Bingham
Editor, Common Sense

I am delighted to hear that The Christian Science Monitor is digging into the great problem of democracy today. There is far too much superficiality in the use of this word. I like your emphasis on the complexity of the modern world and the fact that democracy must be flexible and adaptable and cannot follow any single pattern. It seems to me we may ultimately have to re-examine the whole question of simple majority rule. Counting noses is not an adequate way of making decisions where these are at all technical and complex. The brain trust, the expert commission, the administrative board, collective bargaining, and the lobby are all experiments worth watching in this connection.

In my opinion, the trend of the world today is everywhere toward some form of collective economic planning. War and dictatorship mean planning by authoritarian decree. If democracy is to work, it must devise methods of democratic economic planning. Moreover this kind of planning, at the present stage, has to be on a national scale before it can be on an international scale. Economic nationalism may not be so unfortunate as a means of transition. The major step toward "economic appeasement" is to be found in working out a method of democratic economic planning at home, which is the first condition of ordered progress.

Myths of Our Times

Book News of the Day

UNTO CAESAR, by F. A. Voigt (London: Constable. 10s.), has been hailed—and rightly hailed—as "of national and international significance." With a controlled fire and sustained eloquence which perhaps have no parallel in English political writing today, Mr. Voigt, diplomatic correspondent of The Manchester Guardian, sets out to anathematize the three principal contemporary "myths": Marxism, National Socialism, and the "sanctions" doctrine. They have one essential thing in common—"the attempt to satisfy the human craving to establish the Kingdom of Heaven on Earth." But Jesus said, "My kingdom is not of this world . . ."

Mr. Voigt is a deeply religious man in the seventeenth-century tradition of Bunyan. Consequently he abominates anything that smacks of secular religion, specifically that which is the pith and marrow of Communism and Nazism, "the cult of the collective man, this modern Caesar, the implacable enemy of the individual soul." Of the Marxians, whom he annihilates with a withering barrage of wit and learning, he observes, characteristically, that the word sin does not occur in their literature. That official Christianity should be repudiated and proscribed in the U. S. S. R. does not unduly disturb him; he is convinced that "the National Socialist attack is far more dangerous to Christianity than the godlessness of Marxism." It is the nightmare of the German genius, all the more devastating in the land of the Reformation, for nowhere else has "the absolute necessity of the twofold rendering—unto God and unto Caesar—been more deeply apprehended, and the calamity of the onefold rendering more deeply feared."

* * *

A penetrating analysis of National Socialist eschatology leads on—somewhat abruptly—to reflections on Pan-Germanism, the axis of present-day international politics. Here Mr. Voigt definitely breaks fresh ground. In trenchant language he rebukes the utopia-builders and generous-hearted pacifists. And he is just as hard on the champions of "collective security." Speaking as an intelligent patriot he declares that for Great Britain of all countries any such shouldering of responsibilities for waging war anywhere and everywhere is sheer madness: such non-intervention does not, however, exclude a constant vigilance:

> It is for England . . to have a bias in favor of detachment and isolation and against all alliances, coalitions and commitments, but to shun doctrinaire isolation, and to conclude alliances, join coalitions, and take on commitments whenever the defense of her vital interests leaves no alternative (the Anglo-French alliance is an absolute necessity for the defense of her supreme interest—her island security).

* * *

Within these limits she may lead, but it must always be from strength—it is from actual lack of strength, he thinks, that she has been compelled to play such a passive role in the Spanish conflict. As a "world power or nothing" she is ever "on the edge of doom." Will her strength, moral and military, be adequate to meet the German challenge? That is the question. Mr. Voigt attempts no answer.

W. H. C.

Mirror of World Opinion

Millions of Pennies

FOR 20 years metropolitan readers of New York's Times and Herald Tribune have paid two cents for these big budgets of morning news. Those two cents barely paid the cost of the blank newsprint for each paper. Beginning this week, half a million New Yorkers had to change their habits, fork out three cents for the Times or the Tribune.

The Times gave its readers no reason for the 50 per cent jump. But the Herald Tribune provided a clue: "Substantial increases in all costs that affect newspaper publishing. . . ." Since the beginning of last year, more than 200 publishers have raised their papers' prices—some to five cents. The two-cent paper, once ubiquitous in the U. S., is gradually disappearing.—*Time*, New York.

Indian Village

ONLY at some distance from the huge modernized cities may be found the really colorful and picturesque in India and Indian life. Come in the early evening at the commencement of the warm season to a riverside village in the south, a quiet place well off the tourist track, shaded and surrounded by banyans and palms and banana trees.

At close of day when the blazing Indian sun has sunk low over the broad and shallow stream you find a multitude of natives at their bathing and laundering, while scores of bullocks with horns of amazing spread and maybe even an elephant or two splash joyously in the cool water.

The women are gaily adorned, some so heavily bedecked as to neck, wrist, ankle and even toe that they jingle merrily as they stride gracefully along, their splendid poise only enhanced by the burden of heavy copper or earthenware vessels borne atop their heads as adroitly as a juggler's trick.

Among the banyans along the river bank great gray monkeys with incredibly long tails and wise black faces leap and swing with happy chatter. This is the very heart of India, rich-hued, lush, abundantly alive and fruitful. Here and there upon a slight eminence overlooking the slow-flowing river is the simple single-storied, garden-environed and white-washed abode of some relatively well-to-do Indian. The dome and minarets of a temple or two rise above the village, standing out in dark silhouette as the sun, descending, leaves the western sky a vast blaze of red and gold.

The short twilight yields presently to darkness. A thin segment of moon gleams upon the river, the palms and the far-spreading fields of rice. The air cools perceptibly yet still there lies upon it, so heavily as to seem like a tangible thing, the odor of tropical blossoms, or the fast-growing vegetation of a warm climate, of rich soil after rain. The bright low-latitude stars find a million pin-points of reflection in the river's limpid waters, and presently little gleams here and there along the banks locate the houses of natives built on stilts and guarded by watch-fires against night-prowling beasts. The advance of the night brings a perfect silence broken only by the occasional bark of a wandering dog or a vague cry from the distant forest.

The Wide Horizon

Censorship and Propaganda

By Robert W. Desmond
From a Radio Address Over Station KGO

[Dr. Desmond is acting as Associate Professor of Journalism at Stanford University during a leave of absence from the Editorial Staff of the Monitor.]

THIS curious thing we call public opinion has become one of the primary forces in directing nations and governments. Perhaps the greatest force. You cannot put your finger on it and say, "This is public opinion," any more than you can put your finger on that other force which we call "electricity" and say "This is electricity." We know it is there because of the results it accomplishes, but we do not yet wholly understand the force itself.

Public opinion was not always the force in the world that it is at present. Some centuries ago power was concentrated in the hands of relatively small groups, and the masses of the people were voiceless. But the American Revolution and the French Revolution marked the effective beginning of the form of social organization which we call "democracy."

That transition took place 150 years ago. The people still cannot govern themselves with complete wisdom. But most of us undoubtedly would agree that the world has advanced more rapidly, and in more ways, during that century and one-half, than during any other like period in history.

* * *

It is important to notice that, whether, in a democratic or in an authoritarian country, it is only the information that actually reaches the people which can determine their reaction to a particular policy or event. Most such information, apart from that which is a part of our own necessarily limited personal experience, reaches us through the newspapers. Even radio news usually is based upon dispatches originally obtained or published by newspapers or press associations.

Governments have been among the most active in utilizing press and radio as sounding boards for the advancement of their particular ideas. Specifically, this has resulted in the use of censorship and propaganda, by governments, on a very extensive scale.

Censorship is a means by which information is kept from reaching the people at home, or the people abroad, or both. It is negative in its purpose—preventing ideas from gaining currency.

Propaganda is the term used to describe information put forward with the deliberate purpose of impressing certain facts or some particular point of view—whether wholly accurate or not—upon the people at home, or the people abroad, or both. It is positive in its purpose, because it strives to shape opinion and so to determine action.

These two — censorship and propaganda—are among the weapons used by governments today to deal with public opinion, chiefly to win its support for government policies. I believe that most persons now are aware that the blight of censorship and propaganda has swept across the map of the world to such an extent that in only three major countries of the world is the press now free to print the facts if it can get them. Those countries are the United States, Great Britain, and France.

"Censorship," so an editor-friend of mine said, "as now practiced in the authoritarian countries, makes the dissemination of ignorance an instrument of national policy."

* * *

That is well put, and he might have said "Censorship and propaganda," for the two are reverse sides of the same coin. Censorship deprives the people of certain information. Then propaganda is poured in to fill the void.

The evolution of mankind has been, and must continue to be, in the direction of greater individual intelligence and freedom, with the wise, co-operative use of supreme power by the sovereign people. We may be a long way from the goal, but at least we know what the goal is. We know that the way to attain it is to march toward it as best we can, and not to head in the other direction. Dictatorships are obstructions in the stream which would carry people ahead, permitting them to develop freely, naturally, and normally, without artificial stimulation through propaganda and certainly without being misled and terrorized. You cannot bring up a child as he should go by frightening him and lying to him, and you cannot do so with a nation.

We, as individuals in a world temporarily in the grip of such forces, can try to be intelligent and reasonable, do our daily work as well as we can, be as tolerant as we can—and, above all, avoid being stamped ourselves by propagandists and demagogues, wherever they may be, who will excite our emotions, if they can, and so induce us to believe and act as they want us to do.

Ultimately, events will force the world back onto the course of progress. Censorship and propaganda now help to befog the scene and delay that return. But we will get there in the end. Recognizing man's potentialities, as revealed by the long course over which he has come so far, censorship and propaganda become mere temporary annoyances, obstructions built upon fear and selfishness, and rising high enough to keep out the light of truth. As we become able to bear the brilliance of that light, we ourselves will remove those obstructions and open the way to a greater future.